

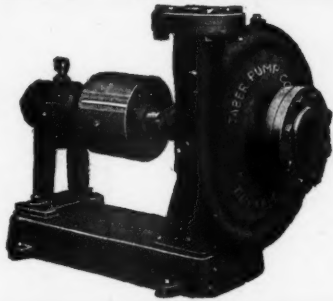
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CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 15.

LIVESTOCK MEN WARN CONSUMERS

Government Agitation Will Cause Higher Prices

The livestock situation is more demoralized today than at any time in its history. Farmers and livestock producers have already suffered a loss in the value of livestock sold, or awaiting sale, in excess of two billion dollars.

Unless Government officials cease their propaganda against food prices, and encourage the public to make its normal purchases, there will be an acute meat shortage in the near future, with prices higher than at any time since the war began.

These statements were made on October 8 by J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association and livestock commissioner of that state, and J. O. Southard, president of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, and one of the largest cattle breeders in Kansas. They had been in Chicago studying the market situation for their associations.

Mr. Mercer made this statement:

Mercer Warns Consumers Against Agitators.

"Unless consumers in the larger American cities quickly wake up and call off the Attorney General and the other high Government officials who are engaged in propaganda against food prices, the livestock industry will be almost ruined in many sections of the West.

"The loss in cattle values incurred since this propaganda started already amounts to more than a billion dollars, and hog and sheep losses amount to another billion at least, or a total of one-tenth of our country's entire expenditures on account of the war.

"The loss in livestock credit is fully as much again. Is it any wonder that conditions just now in the livestock sections of the United States may be described as deplorable?

"The most unfortunate phase of the matter is that all of this is certain to react against the consumer. Beef and pork are selling at wholesale some five or six cents less per pound than five months ago, but what will this avail if prices next spring are influenced by an acute meat shortage, and bound back to higher levels than ever before?

"At the rate at which farmers and livestock men are getting out of the livestock game, this will surely be the situation in the not distant future.

"Yes, the Government is getting some results in its campaign against prices, but the farmer and livestock man are being sorely penalized.

"Let no one think, however, that this will be the end of the issue. When you cut down the farmer's purchasing power,

you strike a heavy blow at the country's prosperity. The farmers are beginning to realize what has happened to them, and I think they mean to let the country hear from them."

Predict Highest Meat Prices Ever Known.

President Southard said:

"When the American consumer buys a pound of meat today, does he stop to think whether or not those who produced it are getting back the costs of production?

"Livestock prices have suffered a tremendous decline, and the brunt has fallen upon the farmer. When the war began we farmers were asked to produce all we could, and we did. But our meat products were the last to advance in price. Now that the war is over, the Government has started out to reduce the cost of living. Who do they start with? With the farmer, of course.

"The farmer is paying just as much today for the things he buys as he paid in war times, but the things he sells have been reduced below the cost of production, leaving hired help and the other things that enter into farm costs at the highest prices ever known.

"I do not hesitate to say that the great fall in livestock prices can be attributed to Government officials, who handed out the information that all prices must be reduced to the consumer, not taking into consideration our high cost of production.

"I want to predict right here that if this onslaught of cutting prices on farmers' livestock goes any further our people, in the next eighteen months, will see the highest prices for meat products ever known.

"I know of hundreds of farmers and ranchmen who are disposing of whole herds of cattle, and trying to save what they can from the wreck. I know of thousands of steers that are being marketed today at a loss of from twenty to seventy dollars per head. Consumers should be more reasonable, and try to consider the producer. They should buy meat. There is plenty of it, and at present price levels is probably the cheapest food on the markets.

"Of course, the retail situation is all out of line with what has happened in the wholesale market. Lately I have been to Washington and Eastern cities, and I have collected data from the producer to the table of the consumer, and I find, in many cases, that the retailer is taking from 50 to 200 per cent margin for the meat after it hits his block."

HOW PACKERS HELP SHEEP MEN.

A tribute was paid to the big packers on October 7 at a conference at Washington between Directors Chambers and Thelen of the Railroad Administration and representatives of the sheep men and

wool warehousemen of the Pacific coast and the inter-mountain country. It is not likely to be incorporated in any of the reports of the Federal Trade Commission, however.

The conference was called at the request of the wool men, so they might protest against the proposal of the Railroad Administration to make a 55 per cent increase on wool in bales and 95 per cent on wool in sacks, both in the grease, from Pacific coast terminals to the Atlantic seaboard, simply to eliminate departures from the long-and-short haul rule of the fourth section of the act to regulate commerce. At the start Director Chambers, in charge of the division of traffic, admitted that the Portland freight traffic committee which had started the proposal was wrong when it said the departures from that rule are violations of law, because, he said, the permission given by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1913 was still in effect.

The wool growers, represented by Joseph N. Teal of Portland, who was invited to have a seat in the cabinet by President Wilson, by Roger MacVeagh, also of Portland, S. W. McClure and H. W. Prickett of Salt Lake City, gave the packers credit for having helped the sheep men to change a system of marketing wool that gave the wool buyers in Boston a wide margin on which to do business—at the expense of the grower.

The packers in Chicago furnished the money wherewith the sheep men were enabled to establish a wool warehouse in Chicago, through which the growers now market their wool and obtain the benefit of rising prices which formerly went to the buyers in Boston. In Portland, Ore., Swift & Company furnished money for the establishment of the co-operative warehouse.

When, six or seven years ago, the sheep men decided to try co-operative selling of their clip, they tried to establish warehouses in Boston, the center of the wool market. They found the banks there so tied up with the wool buyers that there was no money for the kind of marketing the sheep farmers desired to try. It takes millions of working capital to finance wool from the shearing time to final disposition. If anything, the sheep men in attendance at the conference said, the packers are too liberal with their advances to the sheep men, not only on the animals, but also on the wool. If the rates on wool from Pacific coast points to the Atlantic

(Continued on page 44.)

CONDITIONS AFFECTING ITALY MEAT TRADE

Shortage Requires Imports If Exchange Conditions Permit

By Turner R. H. Wright, Bureau of Markets, and George A. Bell, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the third of a series of reports on meat and livestock conditions abroad. The first two covered Great Britain and France.]

A general shortage of all kinds of livestock, meat, and dairy products exists in Italy at the present time (June, 1919), but the most serious shortage is in cattle, the number of which was not only reduced during the war, but has been further reduced by a very serious outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease which has been prevalent in various parts of Italy during the past year.

The Livestock Situation.

The statistics giving the number of animals for 1908 and 1918 have been compiled from the consensus of those years; the figures for 1914 are estimates.

CATTLE.—The number of cattle (including buffaloes), for the years 1908, 1914 and 1918 were as follows: 1908, 6,218,227; 1914, 7,100,000 (estimated); 1918, 6,179,688. In 1908 there were 19,366 buffaloes in Italy; in 1918 24,014.

These figures show a decrease of 920,312 head, or about 13 per cent from 1914 to 1918. However, this percentage does not represent the total decrease in production of meat and dairy products, the decrease in adult cattle being estimated at more than 20 per cent.

These statistics do not show the seriousness of the cattle situation in Italy at the present time (June, 1919). Since the 1918 census was taken, the foot-and-mouth disease has been prevalent in the cattle-growing sections, with heavy losses, which have been estimated by a government official at nearly 50 per cent of the total number of cattle.

The real damage to production is even greater than 50 per cent, owing to the reduction in flesh and milk production of the cattle which have recovered. This disease is still prevalent in many sections. If this estimate of the reduction in the herds is accurate it will take many years, probably from five to seven, even under the most favorable conditions, for the herds to be brought back to pre-war strength.

Cattle are used largely for agricultural work, and to some extent in the cities for hauling purposes. We are told that Italy is very short of mature work cattle, and is desirous of importing a number for that purpose. Such cattle are very high in price. A government official said that extra-good pairs had been sold as high as 25,000 lire, which at the present rate of exchange (first part of June) is equivalent to about \$3,000.

There does not seem to be much interest at present in the matter of importing cattle for breeding purposes, although a small number will be brought in from Switzerland. In Northern Italy there are both Simmenthal and brown Swiss cattle, both of which are popular with the Italians.

NOTE.—In this article the conversion of the Italian lira has been made at the rate of exchange prevailing about the first of June, when 1 lira equalled 12 cents.

Very little is known of American breeds. In the acclimatation of breeding stock imported from the United States, it was feared that the losses might be large. However, some members of the Co-operative Producers' Society of Rome showed interest in the matter. Perhaps when conditions have become normal, greater interest may be taken in the importation of American cattle. We called their attention to the French importations and suggested that they see some of these cattle.

Will Import Frozen and Canned Meats.

While the herds are being built up, the Italian government purposes to import frozen and canned meats, and perhaps some live cattle for slaughter from North America and South America. Officials of the government of Italy are endeavoring to make arrangements to use some of the deck space on steamers for carrying cattle. It was pointed out to us, however, that, in view of the shortage of shipping space and the large amount of space required for a relatively small number of live cattle, including the feed required on the voyage, many cattle could not be imported at present from the Americas, and that the dependence would be largely on meats.

An Increase in Sheep Supply.

SHEEP AND GOATS.—The number of sheep and goats combined for 1908, 1914 and 1918 were as follows: 1908, 13,877,804; 1914, 13,824,000 (estimated); 1918, 14,834,129.

The estimates for 1914 show about the same total number of sheep and goats in Italy in 1914 as in 1908 while from 1914 to 1918 there was an increase of 1,010,129 or about 7 per cent. The increase may be partially accounted for by an increase in grassland, owing to a reduction of land devoted to cereals and the less labor required for sheep and goats as compared with other domestic animals.

The number of sheep for 1908 and 1918 were as follows: 1908, 11,162,926; 1918, 11,751,575, an increase of 588,649 head or a little over 5 per cent. It is estimated that there has been some reduction in the number of sheep since the 1918 census owing to the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease, but the reduction has not been nearly so great as in the cattle stocks.

The number of goats in 1908 and 1918 were as follows: 1908, 2,714,878; 1918, 3,082,554, an increase of 367,676 or about 12 per cent.

SWINE.—The number of hogs in 1908, 1914 and 1918 were as follows: 1908, 2,508,708; 1914, 2,722,000 (estimated); 1918, 2,337,364. The decrease in the number of hogs from 1914 to 1918 was 384,636, or about 14 per cent. It is estimated that there has been a still further decrease on account of the foot-and-mouth disease. In spite of these decreases, Italian hogs are being sent into Switzerland for slaughter purposes.

The Meat Situation.

Meats of all kinds, especially beef, are very scarce. There was very little on display in the stores and shops, very little was served at the hotels and restaurants,

and private families had difficulty in obtaining any.

During the war the sale of meats of all kinds was under Government control at fixed prices. The control of prices for cattle, sheep, and goats still continues, but (Continued on page 45.)

RAILROAD FREIGHT CLAIM ISSUE.

The National Industrial Traffic League, an organization of traffic managers in the employ of big shippers, has taken up the fight of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa, meat packers, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, for a determination of the question whether railroads shall decline to pay loss and damage claims on which shippers have not brought suit within two years and one day. Arguments on that case will be made on Nov. 12. The League has filed a formal complaint, against every railroad in the country, alleging that it is an unjust discrimination for a railroad to pay the claim of one shipper, regardless of the so-called two years and one day rule, while setting up that rule as a defense for declining to pay the claim of another shipper.

The League filed this complaint, it said, because Jacob E. Decker & Sons did not make every railroad corporation in the country a defendant. It alleged that it was desirable to have the same rule applied in all parts of the country, regardless of what it may be. Hence its complaint, which in substance is the same as that of the packing firm.

It has been decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission that it will not be necessary to take testimony as to the varying practice, but that the matter can be settled on an agreed statement of facts, by argument on the law questions raised by the complaints, in which practically every big shipper has filed an intervention in behalf of Decker & Sons.

The matter is of big interest to the shippers of perishable products. They have enormous claims for loss and damage to shipments. At present they do not know, when they have spent two years in correspondence with a given railroad, whether the railroad will or will not pay the claim. The complainants think the rule that the claim will be outlawed unless there has been a suit within two years and one day should begin running two years and one day from the time the railroad declines to pay, or not, as many railroads claim, two years and one day from the time the claim for loss is filed.

ARMY OFFERS CUT PRICE OF BEEF.

Reports from Washington state that the War Department is now offering its surplus beef on registration to municipalities in not less than carload lots delivered f. o. b. at any city at 16½ cents per pound. All surplus frozen poultry held for the War Department is being offered in a similar manner to municipalities at 30 cents per pound. The War Department will allow meat dealers handling the frozen beef for municipalities a profit of 16 per cent on the product, and municipalities will be required to give assurance that the meat will reach consumers at an advance of not more than 10 per cent of the total cost.

Packinghouse Fertilizer Price Hearing

Packinghouse and allied interests were heard at Washington on October 6 in protest against the announced plan of the Department of Agriculture to establish a so-called "fair price" list for packinghouse and other fertilizer materials. The proposed list entailed a reduction in prices of materials to about half the present market figures, action which if taken would result disastrously to all concerned. The effort of the Department to obtain cost-of-production figures on these materials, upon which to base a price list, was shown to be both impractical and impossible.

The adoption of the Department of Agriculture's proposal to arbitrarily reduce the price for products entering into the manufacture of fertilizer, would result in added price burdens being placed upon the consuming public, and would be reflected in the price paid by packing companies for livestock, according to witnesses who appeared at the hearing.

Representatives of packing interests from various parts of the country expressed themselves as being strongly opposed to the Department's plan. Among them were C. H. McDowell, president of the Armour Fertilizer Works; H. D. Weld, chief statistician of Swift & Company; R. G. Gould, Secretary of the Institute of American Meat Packers; B. W. Corkran, Jr., president of Corkran, Hill & Company, Baltimore; H. D. Bertram, of the D. B. Martin Company, Philadelphia, and George H. Rasch, of Morris & Company.

At the outset of the hearing Professor Whitney, Chief of the Bureau of Soils, who presided, said that the Department was anxious to do justice to farmers and fertilizer manufacturers; that it did not wish to act in an arbitrary manner, and that it was the Department's duty to deal fairly with all industries and with farmers. He said the Department believed there would be a smaller acreage next year because of the prospect by farmers that they would receive less for their products and because of scarcity of farm labor and lack of farming machinery. He added that the Department was trying to increase production and stabilize it.

He said that the proposed reduced prices were not yet fixed, but had merely been suggested, adding that the Department believed existing prices of various products entering into the manufacturing of fertilizer had not been reduced in the same proportion as nitrate of soda, which heretofore, he said, had usually governed the price range. Professor Whitney added that it was proposed to reduce the price on tankage from \$6.86 to \$3.40, on dried blood from \$7.50 to \$3.72, and on fish scrap from \$6.82 to \$3.75.

Solicitor Williams of the Department of Agriculture said the Department did not wish to do an injustice to anyone, but that there was a question in the minds of those in the Department as to what was a fair profit on packing-house by-products entering into the manufacture of fertilizer. He said he wanted advice of witnesses. He also called attention to the fact that the Department's authority to fix prices would lapse upon the issuance of a proclamation of peace, adding that all work and

intentions of the Department would be upset as soon as peace was officially declared.

By-Product Credits Reduce Beef Price.

Secretary Gould assured the Department's representatives that the packers were anxious to give every assistance possible. He then went on to say that packers never made a cent out of packing-house by-products such as tankage and dried blood.

"Every penny the packers get for this wastage," he said, "is credited to the beef accounts, and if these suggested prices were to prevail it would simply mean that the consumers would have to pay a higher price for edible meat products. Tankage and dried blood are sold for what the packers can get for them—at the market price. Any profits that are made simply result in lowering the price of beef in the proportion to the profit."

He said it would be impossible to arrive at any cost-of-production figures on these by-products. This fact was so manifest that even government officials agreed with him.

Mr. Corkran said his concern was now receiving from \$6.00 to \$7.00 a unit on tankage and dried blood. He added he believed it unfair to make positive prices on such small items in his business as the two products mentioned. He said he believed the natural law of supply and demand would adequately fix prices. Mr. Corkran also told the Department's rep-

resentatives it was utterly impossible for anybody to get at the actual cost of production of tankage and dried blood.

Mr. Rasch testified along the same lines, saying that his concern did not know upon what basis to figure in order to get at production costs.

Mr. Bertram testified that it cost his company more to produce a ton of tankage than they would be able to obtain for the sale of it under the proposed prices. He said that increased costs of labor and coal had greatly increased the cost of producing, but that there was no definite way of getting at the exact figures.

W. P. Molloy, representing the Neptune Fisheries Company of Wilmington, N. C., told the Department's representatives that there was no relation whatsoever between the price of nitrate of soda and animal ammoniates. He pointed out that nitrate of soda comes from Chile, that the price is fixed in the London market, and that recently the freight rate on this product to the United States from Chile had been cut in half, this resulting in a much lower price for nitrate of soda.

He also called attention to the fact that the American and associated governments during the war purchased large quantities of nitrate of soda and that when the armistice was signed all the governments were long on this commodity. This fact also assisted in lowering the price. He said the Department of Agriculture should understand these facts when it compared the extremely low price of nitrate soda with packinghouse by-products and fish scrap.

(Continued on page 26.)

Colver Dodges Issue in Debate

The joint debate announced for the National Swine Breeders' meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, last week between W. B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission and Prof. L. H. D. Weld of Swift & Company, in behalf of the Institute of American Meat Packers, was to have been on the subject of "Proposed Federal Legislation for the Meat Packing Industry."

Mr. Colver failed to talk to the subject, however. In a 40-minute opening speech and a 10-minute rebuttal he avoided reference to the pending bills before Congress, and devoted himself to his old, familiar attack on the packers as being a menace to the country. He used charts presuming to show the effect of packers' control on prices, which in his reply Mr. Weld indicated did not represent the real facts. Mr. Weld also answered other charges of Colver, though he devoted much of his time to the stated subject of the debate, the Kenyon-Kendrick bills. There was a small attendance of livestock men.

Colver talked incoherently of the "packer menace," and rehashed all the old claims of packer control in livestock buying, etc. He also complained of the way the packers were now defending themselves, getting their side of the case before the public, and furnishing the news papers with full information whenever anything happened. Though the Federal Trade Commission has long operated a press bureau along sensational lines, Mr. Colver seemed to think it was wrong for the packers to seek any publicity.

"The Federal Trade Commission has never suggested government ownership," said Mr. Colver. "But the stock yards should be open to all, the railroad cars should be free to anybody who desires to use them, and when live concerns become

big enough to handle all of the meat, it is time for them to stay out of other business concerns."

Weld Shows Fallacy of Charges.

Mr. Weld, who spoke for 40 minutes on the negative side, expressed regret that the affirmative speaker had not touched on the legislation pending before congress, the topic that had been proposed for discussion by members of the swine association.

One of the first steps in answering Colver was to produce a chart showing the variation of prices for pork in comparison with the prices paid the farmer in the open market. He showed from his chart and figures that the chart shown by Colver in comparing prices was taken from the price of pork loins and not from the price of the other cuts. He further proved that other cuts of pork, together with the smoked meats, had lowered with the lowering market price. "The chart of my opponent is not fair," said Mr. Weld.

"There is a reason or two reasons," said Mr. Weld, "why the hog market during the past few weeks has dropped. The commission which has been buying pork for England, France and other European countries has sent word to this country that they will not need further shipments until the first of the year. The second reason for the drop is because of the agitation that has been in existence during this late period."

He also made the statement that the packers today have millions of dollars worth of 18 and 19-cent pork in their coolers and that an inventory of this product with prevailing prices would result in a loss for the packers of between 10 and 15 millions of dollars.

"The commission charges that the packers are branching out and are monopolizing

(Continued on page 45.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

HANDLING OLEO STOCK.

A subscriber who is a small packer in the East writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I should like full information concerning oleo. How is the product handled, and will it pay me to put in apparatus for the manufacture of oleo stearine and oleo oil?

Oleo, strictly speaking, is the rendered product of edible beef fats, and is known as oleo stock, which in turn when pressed and separated is known as oleo stearine and oleo oil.

All the raw material should be collected at the time of slaughtering, and at once thoroughly washed free of all blood, dirt and such impurities. This is done in water of the ordinary temperature, say around 55 to 60 degrees Fahr., which also eliminates the animal heat. To effect this quickly the larger pieces should be cut by hand or machine. This washing should be done at once; do not allow the fats to lay around in trucks on the killing floor.

If the volume is small and it is necessary to carry the fats a few days, take from the water and spread on racks in a cold room until ready to render. Such fats may be carried a week in a temperature of 38 to 40 degrees Fahr. Any lodgment of water therein of course tends to decomposition, hence thorough draining is imperative in such cases.

After washing and cooling, the fats are put into a chilling vat of iced water, or brine coils may be installed in these vats to chill the water, which is generally kept at around 40 degrees Fahr. The fats should be kept in this water from four to six hours and frequently submerged—that

is, the surface of the fats that will appear above water—so that the whole may be uniformly chilled. Stock may be carried in very cold water 48 hours, but not longer, when it must be hashed and rendered.

When these fats are chilled they should be taken from the water and drained and thence sent to the hasher and into the kettle. This kettle (melter) is jacketed for steam or water; generally the latter is used.

The kettle should be heated before the fats are introduced and the agitator started; the kettle kept well heated and the agitator going all the time the filling is going on. When the kettle is about a quarter full, scatter about twenty pounds of good salt thereon, and the same again when the kettle is half full, three-fourths full, and full.

During the second hour the rendering is complete, the temperature having been kept gradually rising up to about 150 to 155 degrees Fahr. Then settle with about ten pounds of salt, scattered over the surface of the rendered stock, and raise the agitator.

The third hour is allowed for settling and drawing off the oil to the clarifier. Of course the heat is turned off when the stock is rendered and the scum skimmed off the surface of the oil.

If the melting kettle is filled too fast and the stock not constantly agitated, the water, melted fat and unmelted membrane form an emulsion that does not readily separate; hence uniform heat must be kept up and agitation must be constant, about twelve revolutions per minute.

The scrap left in the melting kettle is used in lower grades of oleo, and then transferred to the tallow department. If only a small amount of oleo is made this scrap may be re-cooked in the melting kettle, and the resultant clear fat drawn off

as edible tallow. This scrap requires boiling to separate the fat from the tissue. Or the scrap may be transferred to the tallow tank, just as it is, after the oleo has been drawn to the clarifier.

The average yield is around 70 per cent, possibly a trifle less; the minimum is 60 and the maximum percentage 75 per cent of the fats of oleo stock.

The fat is now allowed to remain in the clarifier about 3 hours to thoroughly settle, the temperature being kept at around 138 to 144 degrees Fahr., to maintain which the clarifier should be warmed up before running the fat therein from the melting kettle. The fat in the clarifier should also be settled with salt when filled; just a few handfuls scattered over the surface to help precipitate the heavier impurities.

When the fat is satisfactorily settled, draw from the bottom enough oil to make sure there is no more moisture or water in the product in the clarifier; then run the oil into a receiving tank or "seeding" trucks. Small plants usually stop at drawing the oil to tanks and thence to barrels, and sell the product as oleo stock, while larger plants continue the process of granulating and pressing for oleo stearine and oleo oil.

The receiving tank should be steam-jacketed, so that several renderings can be mixed and grained therein, and then drawn to ironbound tierces.

The small renderer cannot afford to carry the process further than the oleo stock point.

REWARD FOR FIRE BUGS.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters has offered a reward of \$4,500 for the conviction of persons who set the fires behind the yards during the recent race riots. The offer stands for three years.

Swenson Evaporator Company

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Swenson Evaporators are particularly desirable for export shipment. Our Standard Swensons are built in sections of convenient weights and measurements. They are comparatively simple in erection and repairs are negligible.

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A BAD COLD STORAGE BILL

The Hutchinson cold storage bill recent-
ly passed by the House at Washington, as
reported in the last issue of The National
Provisioner, has aroused general opposi-
tion because of the peculiarity of many of
its clauses. A wave of protest has gone
in to Chairman Gronna of the Senate Com-
mittee on Agriculture, which now has the
measure under consideration, and scores

of requests have been made to be heard
before the bill is reported to the Senate.

As originally framed the measure might
not have met with such serious opposition
from the trade. Some sort of regulation
for the cold storage of perishable food
products was recognized as advisable. Cold
storage interests were willing that this
should be done. But when a bill origi-
nally within reason had grafted on to it
all the fads and fancies of theorists and
agitators, it became quite a different
matter.

Packers, especially, are up in arms
against the bill as it passed the House.
Its terms are so general and its phrasing
so loose that it is calculated to do infinite
damage. For example, it includes in its
restrictions smoked meats, which are
never sold fresh, and forbids the holding
beyond a specified period of the uncured
meats in cooler temperature while wait-
ing for curing and smoking. Some theorist
figured that this was "hoarding."

Sausage materials put away to keep,
either meat or fat, are brought within the
terms of the law, so that the finished
sausage product, which never saw a cold
storage place, must be labelled "cold stor-
age."

Chickens in the cooler, even if only put
there the day before, must bear a cold
storage label. And worse than that, the
faddists have again grafted that ancient
bogey, the "drawing" of poultry, on to this
measure. All chickens put in storage
must be drawn, when science long ago
proved that drawn poultry decomposes
much more quickly than that which is
undrawn.

Packers will find the measure a dan-
gerous one for their business, entirely
aside from the question of "hoarding,"
and especially so in its strange require-
ments affecting cured meats and products.
It should be carefully watched and intelli-
gently opposed.

A VICIOUS PROPOSITION

In July, 1918, at the time when the Ger-
man advance was on the Marne and French
soldiers, disheartened, were asking Ameri-
cans why they were going forward to be
killed when the Germans would be in Paris
in four days and the war would be over in
two months, when the American meat
packers were being urged to put forth their
greatest efforts to feed the armies of the
allies, President Wilson thought so little of
a proposition about packer profits put for-
ward by the Federal Trade Commissioners
with whom he had talked, that he closed
a controversy between them and Herbert
Hoover by letting them know he did not
desire them to send him a letter in which

they answered some of Hoover's conten-
tions. That, however, has not prevented
the Trade Commissioners getting their
views into the hands of those who, by
means of legislation, are believed to be
engaged in an effort to destroy the larger
packers and so hobble the smaller units
that always, in all matters, they will be at
the beck and call of some bureau chief in
Washington.

By having Senator Norris of Nebraska
offer a resolution the Trade Commissioners
have got into the Congressional Record the
copy of a letter which the President did
not care to receive, commenting on Hoov-
er's observations about the viciousness of
their recommendations. That method is a
familiar one. The Trade Commissioners
did not disobey the implied order of the
President to keep their views to them-
selves. They merely answered an inquiry
made by the Senate of the United States,
without, however, having asked Mr. Wilson
whether it would be or would not be "in
the public interest" to give the information
to the Senate.

The vicious proposal of the Trade Com-
missioners was that the five big packers
should not be allowed to earn anything on
the capital they borrowed. Hoover, in his
comment on that, said it was the under-
standing of the Food Administration that a
large part of the trade and industry of the
country is founded on the earnings of an
excess sum on borrowed capital over the
bare interest cost, and we feel that if this
principle proposed by the Trade Commis-
sion were laid down as a precedent, it
would produce an absolute state of panic
in the United States."

Not only did the Federal Trade Commis-
sion propose that the packers should not
be allowed to earn profits on borrowed
capital in excess of the interest paid for
its use, but, in arriving at the conclusion
that the Food Administration had allowed
the packers to earn about three times as
much as in pre-war times, it allowed a sum
for interest that would be \$2,000,000 short
of the amount needed to pay five per cent
on borrowed money.

In other words, Colver, Murdock and
Fort by implication suggested that not-
withstanding all the bedevilment of the
packers which had taken place, the big
packers were able to borrow money at
practically the same rates as the govern-
ment was able to get as a result of the
greatest advertising campaigns ever known
in the sale of bonds.

By such tricks with arithmetic the Trade
Commissioners, in the argument with
Hoover, were able to figure profits for the
big packers of one-half those allowed by
Hoover, and to pretend they would be fair.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Gregory De Lisle will open a new sausage plant at No. 1608 Saginaw street, Flint, Mich.

J. D. Hendry, B. G. Burton and others will build a \$50,000 peanut mill at Moore Haven, Fla.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Mill, Newberry, S. C., has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

The Peanut Products Corporation has been organized with a capital of \$250,000 at Birmingham, Ala., and will build a \$100,000 plant.

Every slaughter house and packing plant in and around San Francisco has been unionized since September 1 by the international butchers' union.

The St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., is building a four-story addition to its plant to take care of bone drying and fertilizer departments.

The National Sausage Manufacturing Co. has been formed with a capital stock of \$50,000 at Duluth, Minn., by Frank Suech, A. G. McKnight and P. A. Miller.

The Cudahy Packing Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock of the company, payable November 1 to stock of record October 21.

Two blocks of land adjoining the present property of Armour & Company at Spokane, Wash., have been bought to take care of future expansion. This does not cover additional freezer and storage capacity now being put in at the present plant.

The Lancaster Packing Co., Lancaster, O., has been formed with a capital stock of \$85,000, by George M. Schmidt, C. Kautz, C. G. Kull, Anna M. Schmidt, Katie Kautz and Bertha Kull.

The Skinner Company, which is building a packing plant at Omaha, Neb., has incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$50,000,000, and is advertising its stock for sale.

The Memphis Packing Company, of which M. P. Burt is general manager, has selected the site for its new \$375,000 plant at the foot of Trigg avenue, South Memphis. Twenty-five acres have been purchased. Work on the plant will begin this month: the initial killing capacity will be about 400 head per day.

BRITISH CONTROL BACON BUYING.

The British Food Controller has sent a buying commission to the United States to make purchases of bacon. Since the resumption of the 1919 order pork products have been handled through the Associated Meat Importers' Committee. The Food Controller has taken over the outstanding contracts of the committee, and is making his own distribution through the extensive machinery of the Government. The wholesaler distributes the goods to the retailer, whose allotment is determined by the number of individual ration cards on his books.

PACKERS' CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

Right of the Government to seize packers' products on the excuse that they have been "hoarded" is to be decided by the United States Supreme Court. The Columbus (Ohio) Packing Company asked the court to review Ohio Supreme Court decrees upholding the authority of officials in that state to seize and sell at public auction 125,000 pounds of pork held in storage by the company. The pork was seized and sold, and the company will make a test case of it.

TO INVESTIGATE BUTTER PRICES.

Survey of cold storage houses to determine to what extent hoarding has been responsible for recent boosts in the price of butter was begun by the United States district attorney's office at Chicago this week.

Assistant District Attorney R. A. Milroy stated that Government agents consider the present price of from 70 to 77 cents a pound exorbitant.

"Butter comes under the food-hoarding act just the same as sugar and other articles to which the attention of the Government has been directed for the last several weeks. There has been an increase of about 10 cents a pound in the retail price during the last few weeks. If we find that the law has been violated arrests and prosecutions will follow."

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 8, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap makers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, \$3.50@3.60 lb.; 60% caustic soda, \$3.40 lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¼ to 4½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2¼c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2 to 2¼c lb.; talc, 1¼ to 2c lb.; silex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, nominal, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 17c to 17½c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.50 gal.; cochin cocoanut oil, 19½ to 20c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 18 to 18½c lb.; cottonseed oil, 24 to 25c lb.; soya bean oil, 17¼ to 17½c lb.; corn oil, 18 to 18½c lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 26 to 27c lb.; crude, 21 to 21½c lb.

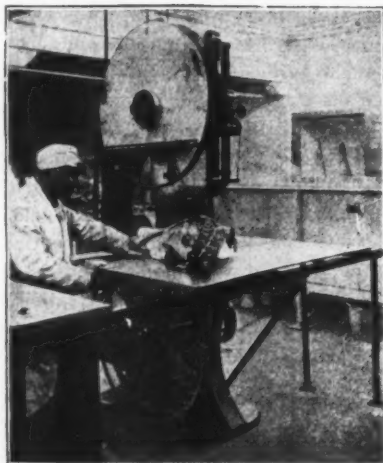
Prime city tallow, special, 16½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 19 to 19½c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 13 to 13½c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 11½ to 12c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 19½c lb.; prime packers' grease, 13 to 13½c lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Oct. 9.—Active and firm market for crude cottonseed oil the entire week; 17½c freely bid, 17¼@18c asked; think movement will soon increase in central and north Texas. Refined oil steady for nearby and distant months. Seven per cent meal, \$66.75, short ton. New Orleans. Cake offerings scarce. Hulls unchanged.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices at New Low Levels—Hogs Weak—Receipts Increasing—Demand for Product Disappointing—Exports Continue Light.

The past week has shown a further heavy break in hogs and a break to new low levels in product. The decline appeared to be largely the result of the combination of poor demand and liquidation of speculative holdings as well as pressure of cash holdings. The break in lard was in some respects sensational. Prices dropped between sales with no support in evidence until after a heavy decline had taken place. The break in the market was also influenced, at the beginning of this week, by the offer of government to resell bacon in 12 pound cans at Chicago at \$2.75 per can and an offer by one of the leading packers of 1,000,000 lbs. at 26c. The decline in the market has been from the high level of the month of \$28.35 on October lard, to \$26.72 on Wednesday and there was a sharp break in ribs to a basis of \$18.50 on October; pork sold off under the pressure of lower hogs and without meeting any buying resistance.

The break in hogs has carried the average price to just under \$15, making new low records for the season and showing decline from the high level of the season of \$7.20 or practically a loss of one-third of the value. From the high point the pork market has declined on October from \$46 to \$34, while October lard declined from \$35 to \$26.72 and October ribs from \$23.50 to \$18.50. The prices for the cash product at the time hogs made the high level of the season were considerably higher than the quotations given here. The high level of hogs was for the week ending July 27 and pork that week was quoted at \$55 with lard at about 36c and ribs at about 29c. The decline in product has therefore been about in keeping with the decline in hogs, although this week the

break in hogs was even more rapid than the decline in product so that the relative position showed hogs on a lower basis than the product.

The effect of the low prices has not been to stimulate the distribution as much as hoped for. Of course it is quite possible that the decline in prices and the agitation about living costs tended to keep buyers out of the market. Distribution of lard was on a fair basis, however, and the figures for the past month show at the leading points a moderate decrease in stocks of lard with the total below that of last year. There was also a decrease in the stocks of meat but the total stocks are now 30,000,000 lbs. more than a year ago. The figures for the interior stocks of product at the six leading points compare as follows:

	Oct. 1, 1919.	Sept. 1, 1919.	Oct. 1, 1918.
Mess Pork, brls....	3,583	4,023	10,781
Other Pork, brls....	47,814	49,671	78,361
P. S. Lard, lbs....	20,441,807	26,444,022	25,770,158
Other Lard, lbs....	19,629,043	18,620,554	26,983,217
S. P. Hams, lbs....	55,534,754	68,018,373	48,166,025
S. P. Sk'd Hams, lbs.	32,120,683	56,085,803	20,660,366
S. P. Pies, lbs....	23,619,209	29,270,749	19,048,047
S. P. Bellies, lbs....	17,178,135	22,013,527	11,498,023
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	1,489,153	1,728,168	1,002,710
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	5,793,338	5,959,289	7,059,133
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	6,878,801	9,764,368	13,550,661
Ex. Sh. Rib Sides, lbs.	2,667,068	2,709,771	2,084,716
Sh. Clear Sides, lbs.	15,280,500	16,933,279	594,693
Ex. Sh. Cl. Sides, lbs.	4,582,570	5,958,491	15,303,052
D. S. Bellies, lbs....	59,102,532	56,445,618	37,484,287
Short F. Backs, lbs....	10,935,110	10,818,472	33,004,315
Other Meats, lbs....	62,489,460	74,561,337	58,941,400
Total Meats, lbs....	297,951,337	338,560,486	267,989,226

Shipments of product from Western points show a fair distribution. Chicago shipments are on a fairly good scale but the exports from the seaboard are disappointingly light again. The total shipments for the past week amounted to only 10,000,000 lbs. of meats, against 14,000,000 lbs. preceding week, and 5,600,000 lbs. of lard against 3,300,000 the previous week. These figures are so small compared with the movement of the spring and early summer as to be extremely disappointing, and it is evident that within a short time the total will run very much behind a year ago. At the present rate the total

exports of hog products for the year ending Nov. 1 will be less than the preceding year.

The question of export business as developed at the seaboard shows that outside of the trades which came to light a short time ago effected through some of the large packing interests direct to the Central Empires on long term credits there has been very little in the way of new business coming to light. Buyers for English account have been talking about lard but the prices which have been suggested are considerably under the prevailing quotations and would seem to indicate that the buyers satisfied with the purchases made some time ago were simply going to hold off with the hope of getting lard on the basis of a still lower hog value.

There has been no particular improvement in the exchange conditions excepting that they have been fairly stable the past week, fluctuating a little above the low points. The developments have been construed as indicating that if the government does fund in long term bonds and the loans and the interest made to the Allies the exchange market with the help of moderate government loans and fairly liberal banking facilities may be able to take care of itself.

PORK—Spot demand has been quiet, and prices have been lower, influenced by the decline in futures. Spot lots at Chicago have been a little over the October delivery while at New York mess was quoted at \$46@48 with a slow demand.

LARD—Prices broke sharply on spot lard with poor trade. On Tuesday the October delivery broke rapid at Chicago, which was reflected in the action of the prices in spot. At New York City prime was quoted at \$27@27½ and Western \$27½@27¾ with refined Continent 31c, South American \$31¼ and compound 23c.

BEEF—Demand continues quiet with sales rather difficult to make. Chicago prices have ranged around \$31.50@32 for plate beef while New York quotations are Mess \$25@26, East India \$50@51.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.



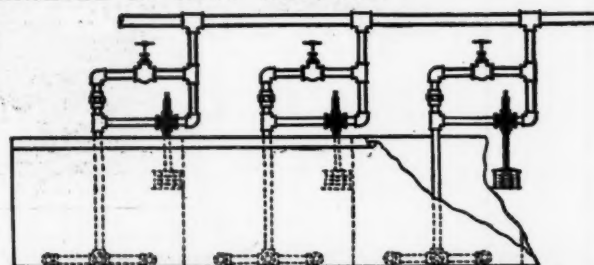
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been very quiet all the week and has not responded to the advance in cottonseed oil, but has been rather influenced by the action of lard and the dullness in greases. The offerings of imported vegetable oils have been sufficient to supply the demand and it has been difficult to move very much tallow, the consumers finding other fat supplies which took its place. The position of greases has been against improvement in the market, and there has been a very limited possibility about the export business on account of the question of payment and the adverse position of exchange. Production seems to continue on a steady basis, with a fairly steady movement of cattle. Some bullish feeling is developing with the strength in cottonseed oil, but the free movement of hogs and position of hog greases is against the market. Specials loose at New York are quoted at 16½¢ and edible at 18¢. Chicago No. 1 packers', 16@16¼¢.

STEARINE.—The market has been very quiet all the week and price fluctuations have been extremely limited. There has been but very limited demand, and prices have moved very slowly. Buying has not been stimulated by any special interest in compound lard. Prices have been quoted at 19 to 20¢ in New York and 18½ and 19¢ at Chicago.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Market is very quiet at the seaboard owing to the extremely limited export possibilities and prices are nominal. At Chicago extra oleo oils are quoted at 29@30¢, and at New York 30@30½¢.

GREASE.—Trade has continued dull with the market about unchanged. Yellow is quoted in New York at 13@13½¢, and choice house at 12@12½¢. Chicago yellow is quoted at 14¼ to 14½¢ and house 12½ to 13¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is very quiet with only a small trade reported and prices almost nominal. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.80@1.85; 30 degrees at \$1.70@1.75, and prime, \$1.35@1.40.

FOOD SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

Reports from the U. S. Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, mailed about a month ago, outline the situation at that time as follows:

There have been no startling changes in the food situation of the United Kingdom during August. The prices of food are

high, and there is no relief in sight. In fact, the Government is warning the people that the present high prices, or even higher prices, will probably prevail throughout next winter. Congestion at the docks and insufficient facilities for handling goods tends to increase the cost of commodities.

Then, too, the Government maximum prices for foodstuffs have been accepted by many storekeepers as their minimum prices. For example, inferior apples are selling at the maximum fixed price of 9d. (\$0.16) a pound. This abuse has caused the British Food Controller to prohibit the use of the customary signs with the words "Government Controlled Prices" unless the word "Maximum" be added.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Oct. 4, 1919, are reported as follows:

PORK, BELLS.			
To—	Week ended Oct. 4, 1919	Week ended Oct. 4, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Oct. 4, 1919.
United Kingdom...	1,947	.....	3,908
Continent	79	427	14,311
So. & Cen. Am....	569	1,785	6,049
West Indies	865	1,395	26,503
B. N. A. Colonies...	46	10	10,633
Other countries ..	.....	.....	582
Total	3,506	3,617	62,076

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

United Kingdom...	2,722,200	3,400,025	897,703,433
Continent	9,160,800	.....	918,051,870
So. & Cen. Am....	72,864	70,485	1,107,244
West Indies	641,581	251,474	7,835,561
Br. No. Am. Col..	30,096	2,250	490,797
Other countries ..	107,489	37,394	552,412
Total	12,735,030	3,822,501	1,826,311,317

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom...	3,603,500	1,062,900	232,222,985
Continent	1,094,800	.....	428,880,252
So. & Cen. Am....	45,320	131,358	7,015,078
West Indies	683,626	550,562	13,715,891
Br. No. Am. Col..	137,198	.....	570,492
Other countries ..	40,285	297,702	334,244
Total	6,204,729	2,581,659	702,738,952

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,506	10,353,030	4,247,727
Boston .....	.....	1,890,000	1,711,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	186,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	50,000
Montreal .....	.....	492,000	10,000
Total week	3,506	12,735,030	6,205,729
Previous week	100	16,537,050	2,351,894
Two weeks ago	1,264	10,424,934	6,664,995
Cor. week, 1918	3,617	3,822,501	2,581,659

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '18, Same time to Oct. 4, '19.	last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	12,415,200	6,472,000	5,943,200
Bacon and hams, lbs.	1,826,311,317	606,741,983	1,129,569,334
Lard, lbs.	702,738,952	331,985,600	370,753,352

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b., Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22c. Sweet Pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23½¢@24½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23½¢@24½¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23c. Sweet Pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4 & 6 lbs. ave., 17½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet Pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 17½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 25c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21c. Sweet Pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 25c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, October 8, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 38@41c; Green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 27c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c; 10@12 lbs., 25c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29c. City steam lard, nominal, 27c; compound, 22c; dressed hogs, 24½¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 36c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 35c; skinned shoulders, 26c; boneless butts, 33@34c; Boston butts, 28@29c; lean trimmings, 23c; regular trimmings, 20c; spareribs, 15c; neck ribs, 5c; kidneys, 6c; tails, 10c; snouts, 8c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 27c.

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FERTILIZER MATERIAL PRICES.

(Continued from page 19.)

A representative of the Baltimore Tankage Company said it was impossible for his concern to meet the prices proposed by the Department of Agriculture and stay in business. Mr. Norton, of Norton & Company, Washington, laid emphasis on the fact that animal tankage was coming more and more into demand for feed purposes, whereas all of it used to go into fertilizer.

Might As Well Cut Beef Price As This.

Mr. Weld furnished the Department's representatives with a large number of figures showing prices received by Swift & Company for dressed beef and by-products, the results showing that Swift & Company secured a total net credit of 55 cents per beef for blood and tankage during four weeks of August. His figures showed that during the same period Swift & Company made a profit of \$1.37 per head on all animals slaughtered, and

that if the Department's proposed prices went into effect the profit would be reduced to \$1.07 per head. He said this difference of 30 cents would be reflected in the reduced price paid for livestock in the yards. He said also that the price paid for cattle had doubled in the last five years, and that the cost of preparing dried blood and tankage had been more than doubly increased.

Mr. Weld protested that if the Department should fix prices on by-products, a dangerous precedent would be established and that it might as well carry its method further and reduce the price by half for oleo, or for beef itself.

Another speaker at the hearing was President C. H. McDowell of the Armour Fertilizer Works. Mr. McDowell put everybody in good humor by the wittiness of his talk and the aptitude of his illustrations. He showed how impossible it was to figure production costs on any intelligent basis, and brought out very

strongly the matter of the use of tankage in stock feeds, and the harm that might come to livestock production from government interference which would tend to reduce the supply or increase the price of these feeds.

Cottonseed Interests Also Affected.

Cottonseed crushing interests, among whom were former Governor Manning and Senator Dial of South Carolina, W. M. Hutchinson and H. G. Watkins of Georgia, and others opposed the fixing of prices on the by-products of that industry that enter into fertilizers. Reduction in the amount of money realized from cottonseed foots, meal and cake not suitable for feed, they held, would have to be reflected in the price of the main products.

Mr. Youtsey, representing six cotton seed mills in southwestern Arkansas, warned departmental officials to be careful about fixing prices on cottonseed fertilizer products, lest they thereby reduce the price the cotton farmer will receive for his seed. He was emphatic that price fixing would react on the farmers.

None of the men in attendance at the hearings, numbering about 100, questioned the power of the President, under the Lever law, to fix the price of the by-products, even if the period of active belligerency is over. They merely questioned the wisdom of action which would be a favor to the manufacturers and users of fertilizer and a transfer of the burden to the shoulders of users of the chief products of the two industries.

The cost of slaughtering animals and crushing seed is so much. If the price of by-products is cut, as a favor to fertilizer manufacturers and farmers, it means the consumers of meats and users of cottonseed oil must bear part of the burden heretofore borne by the fertilizer manufacturer and the farmer, without any assurance even of ultimate benefit.

Obviously some users of fertilizer feel they can make a profit by using fertilizers into which have gone by-products at present prices, else the market would go down. The demand for fertilizers is good, which, it was suggested, is evidence that somebody believes that crops can be grown at a profit, even at the prevailing prices of fertilizers, and the prices that would prevail if nothing was done to artificially shift the burden caused by the high cost of by-products of slaughtering and cottonseed crushing.

JULY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of July, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 463,933 pounds colored and 22,488,724 pounds uncolored, or a total of 22,952,657 pounds. This was two and three-quarters million pounds more than the production for the preceding month, and nearly five million pounds greater than the same month last year. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year are:

	Pounds.
1918.	
July	18,153,084
August	19,441,658
September	29,753,466
October	46,917,615
November	33,292,499
December	36,381,959
1919.	
January	37,818,822
February	15,986,372
March	28,531,579
April	32,279,199
May	27,868,417
June	20,234,177
July	22,952,675

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Firmer—Speculation More Active—Cottonseed Oil Advances—Unfavorable Crop Reports.

The developments in the cotton oil market this week have been quite bullish. The influences have been almost entirely from the standpoint of the seller, and not on the standpoint of the demand. The news has been largely crop and weather, with the influence of the delayed movement of seed and the prospect of further delay on account of the rains, and also a delay in the actual merchandizing of the seed. The ginning figures as issued at the beginning of the month showed the total amount of cotton ginned 2,000,000 bales less than last year, and this correspondingly means just so much delay in the movement of the seed crop. The weather conditions since have not made for any great activity of ginning or marketing and this will naturally mean a delay in the seed movement.

Cottonseed interests are beginning to consider that the crop situation will compare very closely with that of 1909, when the total crop of cotton in running bales was 10,072,000 bales, and the seed crop 4,462,000 tons. The amount of seed crushed will be correspondingly less than this, in proportion to the amount needed for seed and other purposes. If the crush amounts to 85 per cent of the total seed output, the total crush would be 3,800,000 tons, or 1,000,000 tons less than in

1913, and about 2,000,000 tons less than in 1914. The oil output would be correspondingly reduced. The crush the past year was 4,456,000 tons, so that there is a possibility on the basis of the indicated crop of a crush possibly 700,000 tons less than last year, which would be a decrease of nearly 16 per cent and would mean in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 pounds less crude oil than last year.

Notwithstanding this situation, it has been quite interesting that there have been tenders on the October deliveries, and sellers of October oil have claimed that the position was one where the October offered the most attractive market for oil, on account of the general condition whereby exporters were able to operate very sparingly and the large manufacturers were supplied to an important extent by their own refining plants. Those in close touch with the oil market claim that there is only a small amount sold for export and the situation will arrive in a short time somewhat similar to last year and there will be no Food Administration to assist in disposing of surplus stocks for export.

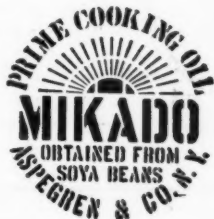
The question of exports is still very much the matter of payment, and while there is no question about the need of fats the exchange stands in the way of business. Another factor seems to be that the best information is that Europe continues to buy vegetable oils in the Far East and has been paying prices which were above a parity with American quotations for such oils. Recent reports have

been that in soya bean oil Europe was paying a price sufficiently high in cases to bring the Coast market below a parity for fresh importations, and as a result there has been but little fresh business done.

Soya bean oil in sellers tanks has been selling as high as 14½c on the Coast, which is an advance of 1½c from the low point. Sellers have wanted 15c, but have not been able to do business on that basis. The reports tend to indicate that the available supply from this year will be, if anything, a little larger than last year, and unless Europe takes a considerable portion there will be a good deal of oil available for American importation.

Cocoonut oil has advanced about 1½c from the low point on the Coast, but seems to be in about the same position as soya bean oil. The Orient is holding at above an importation basis on account of the buying by western Europe, and this has made for limited offerings and a fairly firm asking position. The market for copra has been influenced by the general position of cocoonut oil, and has been firm with a moderate amount pressing on the market.

COCOANUT OIL.—Market is quiet with asking prices on the coast above buyers' views. This has been due to higher primary markets in the Far East. Some business was reported, but buyers are not generally following the higher asking prices. Manila oil was quoted at 16½c sellers' tanks from the coast. Ceylon, do-



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mestic, 18@18½c, bbls.; Cochin, bbls., 20@20½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Moderate business was reported in barrels at 20 to 21c and sellers' tanks at 14¼@15c on the coast. The domestic trade is rather quiet and export business is restricted by the position of exchange. Sellers' tanks were quoted at 14¼c from the coast. Spot is quoted at 17¼c, bbls.

PALM OIL.—The market was firm but quiet. Buying has been quite restricted,

but the tone has been comparatively firm with other oils. Prime, red spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 17@17¼c; to arrive, —; palm kernel, nom., in bbls.; Niger, 16@16½c.

PEANUT OIL.—The conditions influencing have been very similar to other oriental oils. Higher prices are asked, but buying has been restricted by the advance in prices. Domestic crude was quoted at 16½c and Oriental oil at 20½@21c. Spot is quoted at 26@27c.

CORN OIL.—The market is well held, but there has been some evidence of willingness to shade prices owing to the continued decline in corn. Demand is quiet. Crude is quoted at 18@18½c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Saturday, Oct. 4, 1919.

The market closed steady.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				2100	a
Oct.				2115	a 2135
Nov.	800	2003	1993	2002	a 2004
Dec.	200	1980	1980	1990	a 1995
Jan.	1300	1962	1978	1991	a 1993
Feb.	500	1992	1970	1991	a 1995
Mar.	300	1698	1995	2012	a 2015
Apr.				2010	a 2018
May	600	2030	2011	2029	a 2030
Total sales 4100 P. Crude S. E. 1700 Sales.					

Monday, Oct. 6, 1919.

Market closed active and strong.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				2125	a 2200
Oct.	800	2160	2140	2150	a 2175
Nov.	1100	2065	2021	2050	a 2060
Dec.	5600	2060	2008	2030	a 2045
Jan.	4300	2060	2007	2023	a 2043
Feb.				2030	a 2050
Mar.	2200	2075	2039	2049	a 2055
Apr.	1000	2050	2050	2050	a 2055
May	2000	2080	2064	2068	a 2070
Total sales 17400 P. Crude S. E. 1700 Sales.					

Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1919.

Market closed active and steady.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				2100	a
Oct.	1500	2156	2135	2143	a 2150
Nov.	2800	2067	2030	2049	a 2051
Dec.	3800	2037	2015	2020	a 2024
Jan.	4400	2039	2019	2024	a 2027
Feb.				2020	a 2027
Mar.	1800	2048	2040	2040	a 2048
Apr.	1000	2053	2040	2049	a 2053
May	900	2065	2051	2065	a 2070
Total sales 16200 P. Crude S. E. 1700 Sales.					

Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1919.

Market closed strong.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				2150	a
Oct.				2175	a 2250
Nov.	2000	2080	2050	2085	a 2090
Dec.	3000	2060	2022	2055	a 2065
Jan.	3900	2061	2035	2061	a 2062
Feb.	100	2047	2047	2060	a 2070
Mar.	800	2083	2045	2070	a 2090
Apr.	100	2090	2090	2075	a 2095
May	1300	2110	2080	2108	a 2111
Total Sales 11200 P. Crude S. E. 1750 Sales.					

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PROBE COTTONSEED MARGINS.

Southern farmers are complaining because the wartime prices they obtained for seed are falling, and they think the crusher or refiner of the oil must be to blame. They are charging manipulation of prices and are asking for an investigation. Representative Sanders of Louisiana has introduced resolutions on the subject, one providing for an investigation by the House Committee on Agriculture and the other directing the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the cause of the great differential charged by the refiners of cottonseed oil between the crude oil and the refined product.

The resolution asks that the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission be expedited as much as possible and report be made to the House at as early a date as practicable, in order that steps may be taken to protect the producer and consumer of the present crop of cottonseed and cottonseed oil, which is already in the process of going to market.

The Louisiana control committee met and issued a statement saying that oil millers were paying all they could for seed, but that refiners were making too large a profit on the oil. They announced they would undertake an investigation to

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see why refiners could not pay crude mills more for oil, thus enabling them to pay farmers more for seed. Bryan Bell, secretary of the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers Association, represented the crude mills on this committee.

(3) purchases by farmers for their own cattle.

Available reports indicate that the following reductions in the prices of vegetable oils have taken place recently: palm-

kernel oil, from \$526.52 to \$463.38; coconut oil, from \$526.52 to \$463.38; peanut oil, from \$568.69 to \$484.44; soy-bean oil, from \$568.69 to \$484.44; and linseed oil, from \$526.52 to \$463.38, per ton of 2,240 pounds.

BRITISH VEGETABLE OIL PRICES.

Owing to the rather general speculation in concentrated cattle feeds the British Ministry of Food has issued an order licensing all firms and individuals in products of copra, cottonseed, linseed, peanuts, palm kernels, rapeseed, rice bran, rice meal, sesame seed, and soy beans. This order, effective September 15, excepts (1) contracts entered into before the date of the order; (2) purchases not exceeding 4 tons of cake or meal in any one month;

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KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
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What Armour Does With This Production

Armour slaughters the livestock, dresses the meat after the best methods of skill, science and experience. Products of the fields are made into palatable foods in Armour's plants and kitchens. Inedible parts are made into by-products.

Armour Ships the Foods

Armour refrigerator cars carry these meats and foodstuffs to the points where consumption is heavy. These points are determined by consumer need and demand. Distribution is *even*. One center is not left starving while the other feasts.

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agencies, receive these foods. Each branch house supplies the district in which it is located.

Armour Salesmen Go to Retailers

Salesmen from the branch house go to the retailers in their territory, taking orders for these foods. Liberal credit terms are allowed. Sales are made in open competition. Dealers are wise buyers and drive hard bargains. The branch house acts as the *reserve equalizer*—carrying a two or three day margin to make dealers independent of railway delays.

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When the dealer stocks the goods, Armour then helps him move them by national advertising. The Armour name stands for *quality, dependability, value*. Housewives know this—repeat orders ensue.

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ARMOUR AND COMPANY

CHICAGO

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, October 10, 1919.—Market steady; prime Western, \$27.90; Middle West, \$27.80; city steam, \$27.60; refined Continent, \$29.50; South American, \$29.75; Brazil, kegs, \$30.75; compound, 23c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, October 10, 1919.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, October 10, 1919.—(By Cable.)—The British Government has control of the market, and no quotations are available. Australian tallow, 106s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions closed the week fairly steady, after breaking to new low records for hogs, the middle of the week prices declining to below \$15.50 for the outside in nearly every market, with the Chicago average about \$14.75. The market steadied a little on evidence of more moderate shipments from the country. Receipts at all points this week have ranged from 75,000 to 95,000 a day, and the weights continue fairly heavy. Cash demand for products is very slow, and export interest is small. The embargo against New York shipments on account of the strike stopped shipments. Shipments of hogs from the country are being checked by the sharp drop.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil made new high levels for the movement on Wednesday, with prices reacting moderately on Thursday. The market on Friday was active and higher, with a higher hog and cotton market, and fear of frost in the cotton belt. The market has been influenced very sharply by the unfavorable weather conditions through the South and the small movements of seed. The estimated small crop of cotton and reduced crop of seed have caused a good deal of general buying. There is no export interest this week or any volume, and any shipments toward the close of the week were stopped by the Longshoremen's strike in New York.

The cottonseed oil market on Friday was active and higher on more bad weather and fear of frost. Closing quotations: December, \$20.61@20.65; January, \$20.60@20.65; March, \$20.79@20.80; crude oil, first half October, \$17.00.

ARMOUR PLANT AT JERSEY CITY.

Armour & Company have notified the Jersey City, N. J., building department that they intend shortly to begin the construction of a plant at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000. Tentative plans for the plant were made several years ago, but were temporarily abandoned, because of this country's entry into the war. The new plant is to be the Armour & Company's eastern headquarters. It will be erected on a site comprising two square blocks, bounded by Jersey avenue, Monmouth, 17th and 18th streets. When the plant is completed it is expected that it will employ upwards of 3,000 people. Practically all the company's products for the eastern trade will be prepared in the new plant.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 4, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,929	18,500	30,047
Swift & Co.	8,750	18,700	23,304
Morris & Co.	4,932	8,700	14,180
Wilson & Co.	6,358	8,400	11,787
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	731	8,900	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,875	9,500	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	2,793	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	4,000 hogs;	Miller & Hart,	.....
2,300 hogs; Independent Packing Co.,	5,500 hogs;	.....	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,400 hogs; Western Packing	.....	.....	.....
& Provision Co., 4,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,800	.....	.....	.....
hogs; others, 9,100 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,821	2,774	1,549
Swift & Co.	5,496	3,989	5,805
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,853	4,400	10,010
Armour & Co.	4,498	4,270	5,986
J. W. Murphy.	.....	3,824	.....

*Incomplete.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,025	9,913	4,624
Powder Pkg. Co.	1,859	.....	878
Wilson & Co.	7,147	7,126	4,269
Swift & Co.	10,552	7,671	5,732
Cudahy	7,624	7,037	4,981
Morris & Co.	8,042	5,229	4,084
Others	488	179	84

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Oct. 4, 1919:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	47,632
Kansas City	42,888
Omaha	24,875
East St. Louis	20,000
St. Joseph	14,014
Sioux City	7,125
Cudahy	3,663
Detroit	2,248
South St. Paul	12,232
Fort Worth	5,150
Wichita	2,525
Cleveland	2,939
Indianapolis	6,009
Cincinnati	6,143
New York and Jersey City	9,815
Oklahoma City	3,000
Denver	2,600
Milwaukee	1,344
Pittsburgh	1,893

HOGS.	
Chicago	105,096
Kansas City	36,748
Omaha	21,339
East St. Louis	30,000
St. Joseph	23,963
Sioux City	15,409
Cudahy	1,313
Cedar Rapids	5,649
Ottumwa	5,430
South St. Paul	13,935
Fort Worth	2,468
Denver	7,000
Pittsburgh	13,562
Indianapolis	27,085
Detroit	7,277
New York and Jersey City	22,177
Oklahoma City	6,183
Wichita	5,158
Milwaukee	13,507
Cincinnati	13,262
Cleveland	10,536

SHEEP.	
Chicago	78,484
Kansas City	25,029
Omaha	33,225
East St. Louis	12,000
St. Joseph	20,817
Sioux City	2,436
South St. Paul	5,723
Denver	4,900
Fort Worth	11,891
Wichita	450
Pittsburgh	6,502
Indianapolis	1,143
Detroit	8,223
New York and Jersey City	33,573
Oklahoma City	730
Milwaukee	1,914
Cincinnati	3,588
Cleveland	6,233

EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Meat and meat products exported during the week ending October 4, 1919, are reported as follows:

	Week Oct. 4.	Since July 1.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef, fresh and frozen	285,407	58,370,220
Beef, canned and pickled	1,306,085	14,979,852
Lard and mutton	.....	83,114
Pork, fresh or frozen	28,779	7,344,740
Bacon, hams and shoulders	4,125,464	77,794,601
Lard and lard compound	1,678,583	98,081,902
Sausage	10,971	3,125,195
Pork, dry salt and pickled	4,548,909	111,070,814
Poultry and game	65,468	685,152

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,132	2,928	2,111
Kansas City	2,000	2,500	.....
Omaha	151	4,000	250
St. Louis	800	3,000	300
St. Joseph	500	1,500	100
Sioux City	500	2,300	2,000
St. Paul	4,000	700	14,000
Louisville	500	1,500	250
Indianapolis	700	6,000	.....
Pittsburgh	100	1,800	500
Buffalo	275	3,000	1,600
Cleveland	300	1,400	.....

MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1919.

Chicago	28,000	22,000	45,000
Kansas City	37,000	11,000	10,000
Omaha	22,000	5,000	31,000
St. Louis	7,000	10,000	3,500
St. Joseph	5,500	5,500	4,000
Sioux City	6,500	4,500	3,000
St. Paul	15,000	8,000	9,500
Oklahoma City	4,500	500	200
Fort Worth	5,000	400	100
Milwaukee	200	600	100
Denver	4,000	600	22,000
Louisville	2,000	1,500	500
Wichita	1,600	800	.....
Indianapolis	1,300	5,500	300
Pittsburgh	2,500	5,500	6,300
Cincinnati	4,800	7,000	1,000
Buffalo	4,000	14,500	15,000
Cleveland	1,500	3,700	4,000
Nashville, Tenn.	800	1,000	100
Toronto	6,000	2,600	6,000

TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1919.

Chicago	15,000	29,000	38,000
Kansas City	20,000	10,000	16,000
Omaha	16,500	4,000	30,000
St. Louis	6,200	10,000	4,000
St. Joseph	5,000	4,500	1,000
Sioux City	3,000	4,500	2,000
St. Paul	5,300	5,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,600	500	.....
Fort Worth	2,500	400	200
Milwaukee	1,000	9,000	600
Cincinnati	4,200	6,000	11,300
Louisville	500	1,800	100
Wichita	500	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	12,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	600
Cleveland	700	4,200	500
Buffalo	100	2,700	4,800
Cleveland	500	1,500	600
Nashville, Tenn.	300	1,200	100
Toronto	1,500	200	600

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1919.

Chicago	14,000	15,000	34,000
Kansas City	18,000	8,000	17,000
Omaha	9,500	6,500	27,000
St. Louis	6,200	9,900	3,000
St. Joseph	3,500	4,500	2,500
Sioux City	5,300	4,500	2,000
St. Paul	5,700	6,500	7,500
Buffalo	500	1,000	4,400
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	300
Indianapolis	1,300	10,000	1,000
Cleveland	300	2,000	400
Milwaukee	200	2,500	200
Louisville	400	1,900	300
Nashville	300	1,000	.....
Cincinnati	1,500	5,800	700
Oklahoma City	2,500	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	800	.....
Wichita	1,500	500	400
Denver	1,300	1,000	15,500
Toronto	1,800	900	3,200

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1919.

Chicago	16,000	28,000	49,000
Kansas City	8,000	5,000	12,000
Omaha	8,000	5,500	8,000
East St. Louis	4,000	4,000	2,300
St. Joseph	4,000	3,500	2,000
Sioux City	1,500	3,500	1,500
St. Paul	6,200	5,500	3,000
Indianapolis	700	7,000	600
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	1,000
Buffalo	600	2,100	1,700

FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1919.

Chicago	6,000	13,000	19,000
Kansas City	3,000	3,000	3,000
Omaha	4,000	1,000	2,300
East St. Louis	3,000	5,000	1,300
St. Joseph	1,000	2,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	2,000
South St. Paul	600	5,000	400
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	500
Buffalo	800	5,900	3,000

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 4, 1919.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	6,198	2,808	20,407	6,883
New York	1,698	3,671	5,273	14,892
Central Union	1,951	876	5,893	392
Totals	9,815	7,418	33,573	22,177
Totals last week	8,762	9,037	36,480	22,625

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to October 10, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 61,755 quarters; to the Continent, 89,841 quarters; to other ports, 27,709. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 8,902 quarters; to the Continent, 64,194 quarters; to other ports, nothing.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES active. Two packers sold 30,000 October branded cows for sole leather outlet at 40c and a thousand extreme light Texas at 40c. Another packer sold close to 3,000 August-September native steers at 48c and a car of September butt branded steers at 41c, being a reduction of a cent from prior levels. No other business reported, but it is said 10,000 more branded cows went at 40c of current take-off. Bids at 48c were refused for light cows and all sellers are firm in their views for 50c. Native steers quoted 48c; Texas 40c; butts 41c; Colorados 39c asked; branded cows 40c; heavy cows 47c; lights 48@50c; bulls 40c.

COUNTRY HIDES steady. New business is a little slow following recent business in four cars of seasonable 25 to 50 lb. hides of Ohio, Michigan and similar origin; hides of like quantity are offered here at the sale price of 47c. Some lots are said to be available at 46c in these weights of Wisconsin and similar origin. Dealers take considerable confidence from the fact that Eastern tanners are again ready to trade and that some movement has already been effected with that outlet in view. An Iowa dealer just back from Boston reports getting a 48c bid there for 25 to 50 lb. hides. Western tanners are seemingly uninterested in offerings for the moment. Dealers expect business to open up brisk about the time of the Tanners' convention next week. All weight hides in the originating sections are quoted at 37½@39c delivered basis for business. Heavy steers quoted at 40c; heavy cows and buffs 35c bid and 36@38c asked; extremes 45c bid and 46@47c asked; outside recently paid. Branded hides 30@32c; bulls 32@34c, and glues at 20@25c nominal.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Twin cities are doing no new business as far as can be learned. Offerings are moderate and receipts limited. Heavy hides are quoted at 36@37c and lights at 45@47½c; inside figures buyers ideas. Bulls 32c; kipskins 55@58c; calf 75@80c and horse hides \$14.00@15.00 asked.

CALFSKINS.—Another car of outside city calfskins sold at 80c, making a total

of five cars moving East this week at that rate. Western buyers are not anxious to trade. First salted skins are quoted at 85@90c as to descriptions; country varieties at 75c nominal. Deacons quoted at \$4.50@5.00 nominal for average qualities. Kipskins quoted at 55@60c for country and outside city varieties. First salted 65@70c.

HORSE HIDES steady. A car of Iowa horse hides sold at \$14.00, which is steady with the bids of tanners in this section. These hides stayed in the West. Offerings of horse hides are moderate in size and some operators look for business about a \$14.50 level for good lots containing some cities. Renderer hides are quoted at \$15.00@16.00 asked. Ponies and glues half rates; coltskins \$1.50@2.00 asked.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer sheepskins recently sold at \$2.40@3.35 as to weight and spread; outside for twelve-pound local lots. Lambskins recently moved at \$2.92½@3.00 for local and river goods averaging about eight and a half pounds. Dry pelts 42@45c; inside bid.

HOGSKINS steady but quiet at \$1.25@1.50 nominal for country run and rejects half rates. Pigskins strips 11@11½c; 2's 9½@10c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—About 3,000 February-March Jersey City native steers sold at 38½c. Also 500 kosher bulls to the end of the year at 39c. Otherwise the market is quiet and waiting.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Middle Western extremes are selling at 47c in the East, several cars moving at this figure. Situation seems a trifle firmer and dealers are encouraged. Outlook is for more steady market at least. Buffs are easy at 36c for business in line with the Western situation. Tanners find business on heavy upper leathers slow and are not active seekers of buff weights. Southern hides quiet and steady as previously quoted at 46@47c for Northern extremes of better qualities; middle and far Southern down as to value.

CALFSKINS higher; car New York city calfskins sold at \$9.00, \$10.00 and

\$11.00, or an advance of 50c per skin on all three weights. Kips sold at \$12.00 and \$13.00 unchanged.

HORSEHIDES quiet; country run nominal at \$14.00@14.50 for business; mixed lots \$15.00; straight cities \$16.00 last paid.

DULL MEAT TRADE AND LARD WEAK.
It Will Take Foreign Orders to Brace the Market—Prospects for Short Hog Crop Next Spring.

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, October 8, 1919.—The hog market opened this morning with a 16c top, and some of the big packers who had considerable offered to them at that price backed away from the market. This same class of hogs which sold at 16c early is now being bought around 15¼ to 15½c, and nobody very anxious to buy them at that price. Good heavy sows weighing from 300 to 350 pounds which sold early Tuesday at \$14.25 to \$14.50 find nobody wanting them today at \$13.50. Common sows can be bought around 13c. The action of today's hog market would indicate that hogs will get down to the 12c basis sooner than we expected.

The meat trade is very dull. Hams are selling lower every day. Smoked hams can be bought now easily under 30c, although there are a great many bringing a higher price, but it is a fact that lard is not plentiful and all fats other than lard are high priced and in good demand. Best butter has advanced to about 66½c to the retail trade; nevertheless it may take some good foreign buying orders to put lard back on its feet again. We understand the last orders have been filled and there are no orders in sight at the present time. When November and October lard can break 1c a pound between trades, as it did on Tuesday, lard is a mighty slippery proposition. Any good buying orders will brace the market up again, at least for a period, or until the new crop of hogs gets coming under full swing which, in our opinion, is not far away.

Best cattle have advanced from \$17.00 to \$18.65 within the last week or two. There is a great scarcity of corn fed cattle. Any cattle carrying fat have been in good demand for the last two days, but there are plenty of grass cattle on the market which are furnishing a big supply of cheap meat. No doubt pork loins and other fresh cuts of pork will soon be under the pressure of liberal receipts of hogs.

It is claimed that there is not only a general reduction in the number of hogs being fattened for market this year, but also a reduction in the number of brood sows being carried over the winter for next year. If that be true we will feel the effect of this shortage next spring and if there be a good demand for hog products at that time, then hogs can have a very liberal advance again. Our reports from the country are that the hogs are healthy, and any time the hogs are healthy there is never any scarcity, at least during the winter packing season. We have had no sick hogs on the Chicago market, and although there was a report of sickness among the hogs coming to the Indianapolis market, a very prominent packer says that his investigation shows the report is unfounded.

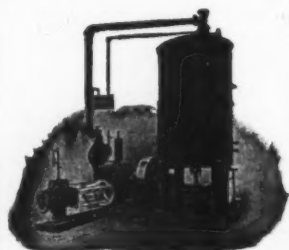
The general average price of hogs yesterday on the Chicago market was \$15.25 and the top was \$16.85. The average today will probably be under 15c. A year ago the average price of hogs was \$18.25, the top was \$18.90. Two years ago the average was \$18.60, the top \$19.60. The average in July, 1917, was \$15.15. Today's average will probably put us to the lowest point for the past two years.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Report from the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 9.

Today's liberal run of 16,000 cattle consisted largely of common and inferior stock, which met a slow sale at generally lower prices. The limited supply of good and choice steers sold readily at firm prices, a 4-load bunch of medium weights bringing \$13.50 and others from \$18@18.40. A load of choice yearlings brought \$18. Medium grades and bulk of butcher stock sold mostly 25c lower. Cutters went at little better than canner prices. Bull trade was slow and anything except choice heavy bolognas sold lower. Calf trade was dull with decline of 50c noted on vealers and 50@75c on heavyweights. Western receipts were posted at 4,000. Market generally steady although common grades and feeders ruled 25c lower.

Week's receipts locally of 73,700 show an increase of around 6,500, with the ten markets showing a gain of about 20,000. Quality of week's supply has been only fair. Demand was good for best grade steers and such sold 25@50c higher, but dull for the common and medium grades, and these closed 25@50c lower. Bulk of she-stock showed a loss of 50@75c, most of this being noted on the common and in-between grades. Cannery and a few choice heifers show the least decline. Except for a few choice heavy bolognas and handyweight butchers, bull trade ruled slow and shows a loss of 50@75c for the week. Western range supply of 25,000 is about 4,000 more than last week. Good grade steers show little change in prices but the large proportion of common lightweight steers on the stocker order are mostly 25@50c lower. Western she-stock, while not suffering as much as native stock, showed declines of a big quarter. Quotations:

BEEF CATTLE—Heavyweight (1,300 lbs. up): Choice and prime, \$16.75@18.75; good, \$14.50@16.75; medium, \$11@14.50. Handyweight (1,100-1,300 lbs.): Choice and prime, \$16.75@18.75; good, \$14.50@16.75; common and medium, \$8.50@14.25. Lightweight (1,100 lbs. down): Prime, \$18.25@18.75; good and choice, \$14.50@18.25; common and medium, \$8@14.25.

BUTCHER CATTLE—Heifers: Choice and prime, \$13.50@15.50; medium and good, \$8@13.25; common, \$6.50@8. Cows: Choice and prime, \$12@13.75; medium and good, \$6.75@11.75; common, \$6.25@6.75.

BULLS—Beef: Choice, \$10@11.25; medium and good, \$8@10. Bolognas: Good and choice, \$7.25@8; common and medium, \$6@7.25. Cutters: Steers, \$6.75@8; cows and heifers, \$5.75@6.25. Cannery: Steers, \$5.50@6.75; cows, \$5.25@5.75; bulls, \$5.50@6.

VEAL CALVES—Light and Handyweights (90-180 lbs.): Good and choice, \$17@18.25; common and medium, \$10@17. Medium weight (180-220 lbs.): Common to choice, \$8.50@17.75. Heavyweight (Continued on page 34.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 7, 1919.

Though cattle receipts today, 20,000, were 7,000 larger than a week ago, trade was fairly active. Fat grades were steady and stockers and feeders stronger. Hogs opened 10 to 15 cents lower, and later broke 35 to 50 cents. Sheep and lambs were in active demand at strong to 15 cents higher prices. Receipts today were 20,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep, compared with 13,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 9,000 sheep a week ago, and 30,025 cattle, 19,000 hogs, and 17,000 sheep a year ago. Texas and Colorado were fairly well represented in the receipts, but the bulk of the cattle came from Kansas and Oklahoma. Most of the sheep came from Utah and Colorado.

After showing some weakness late Monday, trade in fat cattle today was fairly active and prices were fully steady. Killers were fairly anxious for good fat steers and cows. Fed steers were scarce and sold at \$15.50 to \$17.65. Wintered Kansas steers sold at \$13.50 to \$14.75, and grass fat steers brought \$8.50 to \$13.25. Common light weight grass fat steers are feeling the competition of grass fat cows. Fat heifers are scarce. Fat cows are quoted at \$8.00 to \$11.50, cutters \$6.50 to \$7.75, cannery \$5.00 to \$6.25, heifers \$7.00 to \$12.50. Fed heifers would bring \$14.50 or better. Veal calves remain in active demand at steady prices.

Big declines in St. Louis and Chicago turned the hog market down here. At the outset prices were 10 to 15 cents lower, top \$16.55, and later packers bought their droves 35 to 50 cents under Monday. Kansas City was the only market Monday where packers paid more than \$16.00, as an average for their droves. Today the bulk of the hogs brought \$15.75 to \$16.25. Pigs remain in active demand at \$15.00 to \$16.25.

Native lambs sold up to \$15.85, the highest price in more than a month past. Western lambs both Utah and Colorados brought \$16.00. The market was quoted strong to 15 cents higher. Stock and feeding grades sold readily at \$12.00 to \$13.00 strong prices. Receipts are below expectations and a large number of orders for feeding lambs are unfilled.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 8.

The cattle run this week was fair in volume, the count for the period ending today totaling 32,000. The best grades of cattle are selling on a strong to an unevenly higher basis than that of a week ago and the better the grade the better the price. Medium to fair cattle, while the market has been active have not shown the strength of price as that obtaining in the better grades. In this class is the more or less liberal run of western and Oklahoma cattle which are selling in a range of \$9.50@11.50. The buyers insist that the western cattle which are bringing \$10.00 and up are around 25c higher than this time a week ago but the Commission people contend that the prices are only fully steady with the possible exception of a few of the sales which they concede to be around 10@15c higher. The top for the week on heavy native steers is \$17.25 with the bulk of the good killers ranging from \$13.50@16.85. A spread of \$11.50@13.00 covers the bulk of the decent steers and \$8.50@11.00 the plain grass cattle. In butcher stock the demand is for the best offerings and on this kind the market is much the same as in beef steers. In the plain and common grades the demand is slower and the trade is draggy and on these kinds the market for the week is somewhat lower. Stockers and feeders are in good demand. The bulk of the best heavy weight kind are moving largely in a spread of \$9.00@10.50 with a few odd bunches good enough to bring \$11.00. Some real good ones with plenty of quality and some weight sold during the week up to \$12.00.

The count in the hog house this week amounts to 47,000 and the quality of the offerings average about fair. The market has experienced another very uneven period. It advanced early in the week and a top of \$17.00 was made. This condition changed quickly, however, and at this writing the market is sharply and unevenly lower. It is \$1.40 under the week's high time and about \$1.10 lower than this time a week ago. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$14.75@15.60; good heavys, \$15.00@15.25; rough, \$12.00@13.50;

light, \$14.75@15.60; pigs, \$12.00@14.75; bulk, \$14.75@15.50.

The receipts of sheep for the week are around 15,000 and as has been the case for a considerable time the bulk of the stock on sale consists of lambs, there being not many muttons among them. The market is strong and active. Good lambs are selling up to \$15.50 and the fair to good kinds from \$15.00@15.25. Common and medium lambs range from \$12.00@14.50. Fat mutton sheep are selling for the most part at \$7.00 but more money would be paid for choice sheep. The breeding ewe supply seems to be growing smaller and no really good ones are coming in. The kind we are getting just now finds prompt sale at \$8.00@10.50.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Oct. 9.

Unexpectedly heavy cattle receipts have featured the trade this week. So far arrivals have been over 59,000 head, which is, with one exception, the heaviest run of the season for that period. Native supplies have been on the famine order and prices are not quotably changed. Choice to prime heavy beefs are bringing \$16.00@17.50, best yearlings \$16.50@18.00, with shortfeds mainly around \$12.00@14.50. Western beefs are also unchanged for the week. The season's top was equaled when a fancy bunch brought \$15.50, and prime steers are selling anywhere from \$13.00 up, with good to choice at \$11.00@12.50, and plain to good at \$7.00@10.50. On butcher stock it has been an erratic deal. Cannery and choice heavy cows are steady for the week, as are some good heifers. Others are unevenly 25@50c lower. Prime cows sell at \$10.00@11.00, and fancy spayed heifers also touched \$11.00. Good to choice are bringing \$8.00@9.50, fair to good \$6.50@7.75, and cannery and cutters \$5.00@6.50. Heavy and medium weight calves are mostly 50c lower at \$7.00@12.00, but light veals at \$8.00@14.00 are mainly steady. Bulls are fully steady, bolognas bringing \$6.00@6.75, and butcher grades \$7.00@7.50. Feeders and stockers are unevenly steady to 25@50c lower for the week. Good to choice light and medium weight steers show the least declines, being in many instances as high as a week ago. Good to prime feeders bring \$10.00@12.50, one outside sale this week of fat steers to feeders at \$13.65, with the medium to prime stockers from \$8.50 to \$11.50, the latter price being paid for fancy light yearlings.

The annual fall hog slump in preparation for the heavy runs of winter seems to be in progress. Hog supplies this week have not increased materially but the market continues on the down grade, and today's values are 75c@1.00 lower than last Thursday, mainly as a result of a 75c decline yesterday. Plenty of sales were scattered all the way from \$14.00 to \$14.60 today, and the top was \$15.50. As is to be expected at this time of year, quality shows a steady improvement. Weights last month were the heaviest here of any of the big markets, the month's drove averaging 275 pounds.

While outlet for killing lambs is quiet, a curtailed supply has been instrumental in pushing values upward 25@50c during the past week. Best lambs are bringing \$15.50@16.00. Old sheep show a similar gain since last Thursday, and fair to choice ewes are now bringing \$6.00@7.50, with wethers at \$8.50@9.25 and yearlings \$9.50@10.25. The unexpected falling off in the run has whetted the demand for feeders and under the pressure of urgent inquiry values have appreciated 50c or more in the last week, best kinds now bringing \$13.00@13.50. Receipts this week at 92,743 head are the lightest since July.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Claude Veazey will build an ice plant at Senatobia, Miss.

The Ranger Ice Co. will enlarge its plant at Ranger, Tex.

The Repsher Ice Co., Meridian, Miss., will enlarge its plant at that point.

Claney & Greenup, Tama, Iowa, have bought the ice plant at Belle Plaine.

The Eau Gallie Electric Co., Eau Gallie, Fla., will build an ice and electric plant to cost \$40,000.

The Devine Ice & Electric Co. has been organized at Devine, Tex., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Ballard & Martin Ice Co., Fort Worth, Texas, will build an ice plant with a daily capacity of 75 tons.

The Porter-Milton Ice Co., of Reading, Mass., has bought the ice plants of the Morrill-Atwood Co. of Wakefield, Mass.

The Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation, Americus, Ga., will add to its storage and ice-making capacity at a cost of \$250,000.

The Rutland Ice Co., Rutland, Vt., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with assets of \$12,315 and liabilities exceeding that amount.

The People's Ice & Cold Storage Co., Bridgeport, Conn., has let contract for the erection of a plant 66 by 140 feet and three stories in height.

R. B. McCulloch has sold his ice plant at Conway, Ark., to W. C. Daugherty and Mrs. Elizabeth McClanahan. A new 30-ton ice plant will be put in.

C. S. Needham and J. K. Griffin have bought the North Star Ice & Coal Co., Knoxville, Tenn., from S. L. Lewis, and the ice plant will be reopened.

The Crystal Ice Co., Union City, Tenn., has been formed with a capital stock of \$25,000 and a new plant is now under construction. H. A. Beck is president.

The city council of Milwaukee, Wis., is considering the proposal to erect a municipal ice plant to cost \$250,000. The price of ice in Milwaukee this summer was \$20 per ton.

Mills & Sloan, Inc., of New York City, have incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to do a cold storage and refrigeration business. Incorporators are W. W. Weber, C. W. Sloan and N. H. Mills, 331 Fifth avenue.

The Independent Cold Storage Co. has been formed at Flint, Mich., with a capital stock of \$600,000 to build a cold storage and ice plant. Incorporators are Leon Melekov, Ben Rosenzweig, John C. Boyle and C. F. Spaeth, with Mr. Boyle as general manager.

The Wilson Ice & Fuel Co. will double the capacity of its plant at Wilson, N. C.

The Cooperative Ice & Storage Company, Tampa, Fla., will put in additional equipment.

The Florence Ice & Fuel Co., Florence, S. C., will increase the capacity of its plant to 115 tons daily.

BELGIUM'S AFTER-WAR PROSPECTS.

In an endeavor to assess justly the present industrial and financial status of the Allied Nations—Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy—the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has asked certain of the delegates to the International Trade Conference, now in this country, to set forth briefly the exact needs and the actual resources of these countries, as a sort of popular preliminary to the intensive discussions scheduled to begin at the Atlantic City conference on Oct. 20. As to Belgium the following conclusions are reached:

"On the whole, it may be said that there is striking evidence that Belgian industrial life in general is steadily and surely resuming a more normal appearance. The conflicts between labor and capital—unavoidable after such a crisis as the war—were generally smoothly settled, the manufacturers realizing that increased cost of living justified increases of salary. On the average, these were doubled, and the working class, in turn, realizing the precarious state of the country, did not allow them to push the claims to the extreme limit. In many essential lines, the managing organizations were preserved and new ones effected, with a view to hastening the progress of rehabilitation after the liberation of the country. It is also to be remembered that the invading armies overran the country with a rush that made it impossible to mobilize a large number of the men of military age. In consequence, Belgium's labor has been depleted in much smaller percentage than that of the other belligerent countries.

"Considering now the financial position, we must not forget first, that article 232, par. 3 of the peace treaty, stipulates that Germany must reimburse the whole war costs of Belgium, from the outbreak of the war in 1914, to the 11th of November, 1918, plus the interest, at the rate of 5% per annum. Second, the allied and associated powers have remitted to Belgium the war debt incurred, on account of the sums amounting altogether to six billion francs

which the Belgian Government borrowed from the French, British and American treasuries during the war. And third, the allied and associated powers have similarly agreed that, on the first installments of indemnity to be paid by Germany before the end of May, 1920, Belgium is given a prior lien to the amount of 2,500,000,000 francs.

"Prospects for Belgium are good, but she still needs machines and raw products. Above all, she needs capital to help in her complete recovery. The loan of \$50,000,000, which will soon be issued, will undoubtedly be a great success, as the American investors realize that the country which bore its trials during the war, with so much fortitude has started with such a wonderful energy the work of its reconstruction."

CHICAGO'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 33.)

(220 lbs. up): Common to choice, \$7.50 @ 11.

There was a fair Thursday supply of approximately 35,000 hogs on sale, some 7,000 of which were held over from Wednesday. Market ruled unevenly steady to 50c lower, mixed hogs and better grades of light and medium weights, which predominated in the run, suffering most of the decline. Strong weight butchers and heavy packers were relatively scarce and held about steady, spots 25c lower. Better grades of light and butcher hogs of practically all weights sold largely from \$15@15.40. Early top was \$15.50 with late top at \$15.60, closing trade being strong to 25c higher than early. Fair grade light and underweights sold from \$14.50@14.75. Mixed hogs of fair to good quality brought \$14@14.75. Heavy packers went mostly from \$13.50@14, with good smooth 450 lb. sows at \$13.25. Choice heavyweight hogs are becoming scarce, 300 lb. averages at \$15 and 250 lb. averages at \$15.25 early being about steady. Medium to choice pigs at \$13.75@14.50 were 25@50c lower. Compared with a week ago the market is about 25@75c lower, better grades declining most. Today's closing quotations follow:

Heavy Weight (250 lbs. up): Medium, good, choice, \$14.50@15.40. Medium Weight (200-250 lbs.): Good and choice, \$15@15.50; common and medium, \$14.50@15.25. Light Weight (150-200 lbs.): Good and choice, \$15@15.60; common and medium, \$14.75@15.25. Light Weight (130-150 lbs.): Common, medium, good, choice, \$14.25@15.15. Packing Sows: Smooth (250 lbs. up), \$13.50@14; rough (200 lbs. up), \$13@13.50. Pigs (130 lbs. down): Medium, good and choice, \$13.75@14.50.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION RELIABLE---BENEFICIAL



The many benefits common to all users of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION should make it a valuable adjunct to **your** business.

The uniform temperatures it provides have a better holding effect on the product in storage than ice, because the temperature produced by ice is not uniform, varying with the amount of ice in the refrigerator.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION permits the maintenance at all times of any temperature desired in the refrigerators or cold storage rooms, whereas you can not always get ice just when you need it, and a delay of even a few hours often means a loss through deterioration of the product in storage.

If interested in MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION, a request for information and prices will receive our prompt attention.

YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively

YORK, PA.



PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
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SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which can be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Helliwell Scale & Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse; Rossier & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 518 Union Central Bldg.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.

Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.
Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuill & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 688 North St.
New York City—Rossier & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.

Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alford & Co.

Stock Pigs (130 lbs. down): Common, medium, good and choice, \$14@14.75. Boars: \$9.50@11. Stags (subject to dockage), \$12.50@13.50.

Local receipts of sheep and lambs today, estimated early at 46,000 and later at 49,000 head, 241 straight loads of which about 100 were double decked westerns arriving, were the largest of the season. Outside points had light to moderate supplies, but with the run here in excess of trade requirements the market on killing grades of lambs ruled mostly 25@50c lower. Yearlings, while not numerous, showed equally as much decline, while matured sheep, which were in comparatively light supply, sold steady to 25c lower. The decline on fat lambs was most severe on the in-between to good grades of natives, most of the range lambs and some of the best natives escaping with a 25c loss. A string of Wyoming lambs at \$15.85 was 25c lower in price and sold under a harder sort than on Wednesday. One band of choice Idahos was confidently held at the noon hour at \$16, these being mates of a band at \$16.25 late yesterday. Natives topped at \$15.50, but a very good grade had to take \$15 and many medium to good but more or less bucky lambs took \$13@14.50, throwout heavy buck lambs frequently taking \$11@12 and culls mostly \$9@9.50. Some good fed yearling wethers sold at \$10.40, although \$10.75 was paid for some fat strong weights. Strictly good fed western wethers got bids of \$9.25 and best fat western ewes sold at \$7.50, but \$7 was the common price for good native ewes. As compared with a week ago, best range lambs are not more than 15@25c lower but most of the native lambs are 50@75c down, as are yearling wethers, while fat sheep are 25@50c lower. Today's closing quotations follow:

LAMBS—Handyweight (84 lbs. down): Choice and prime, \$15.25@16; medium and good, \$13@15.25. Medium Weight (84 to 92 lbs.): Choice and prime, \$15@15.85; medium and good, \$12.75@15. Heavy Weight (93 lbs. up): Medium and good, \$11@14.25. Culls and common, \$8.50@12.75.

YEARLING WETHERS Handyweight (90 lbs. down): Choice and prime, \$10.75@11.25; medium and good, \$9.75@10.75. Medium Weight (90-100 lbs.): Choice and prime, \$10.50@11; medium and good, \$9.50@10.50. Heavy Weight (100 lbs. up): Choice and prime, \$10.25@10.85; medium and good, \$9@10.25. Culls and common, \$5@8.75.

WETHERS—Choice and prime, \$9.25@15.50; medium and good, \$8.50@9.25; culls and common, \$4@8.25.

EWES—Choice and prime, \$7@7.50; medium and good, \$6.50@7; culls and common, \$3@6.25.

RAMS—Medium and good, \$5@5.50; common, \$3@4.50.

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

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NEW YORK

SINCE



1890

QUALITY—SERVICE
IN CYLINDERS, 50—100—150 LBS. SIZES
Stocks Available in Principal Cities

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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

Smaller machines a specialty. Ask for information.

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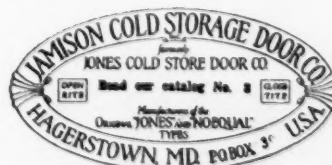
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DOORS

For Cold Storage and Freezer Purposes

Built of the finest materials obtainable for the purpose, by skilled hands—bearing always in mind the necessity of great strength and insulating efficiency under extreme conditions.





Gobel Saves Time, Fuel, Repairs and Shrinkage With Pneumatics

"With Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires as the major equipment on our fleet of refrigerator trucks used for meat products delivery, we have been enabled to serve twice as much territory, to save considerable money otherwise spent for truck repairs, to operate on about 25% less gasoline than ordinarily with another type of tire and to greatly reduce the shrinkage of ice carried. Further, our product is delivered in better condition on pneumatics. So this type of equipment is of all-around advantage and economy for us."—Adam Horr, Superintendent of 58-Truck Fleet, for Adolf Gobel, Inc., Morgan Ave., corner Rock St., Brooklyn, New York

IF such money-saving advantages can be secured by Adolf Gobel, Inc., in using the big Goodyear Cords—it is reasonable to conclude that other provisioners doing equivalent trucking, can accomplish like results.

Note that these pneumatics not only save fuel, repairs and shrinkage but they enable the Gobel trucks to range farther, to reach many new customers and to increase sales considerably.

As a result more trucks, completely equipped with Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires, are being added constantly to this Gobel delivery squadron.

In this hard, fast duty, the whole success of the big Goodyear Cords has been based on their tremendous toughness, noting one pair still in service after traveling 16,116 miles since December 16, 1916—or more than two and a half years ago.

Here is an experience that plainly demonstrates the wisdom of choosing the *type* of truck tire best fitted for particular hauling requirements.

And it is an important part of the work of Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station Dealers to assist you in selecting the *right size* of Goodyear Solid, Cushion or Pneumatic—the truck tire that will serve your business best.

In addition, you can depend upon these Goodyear Stations to render prompt, safe and thorough attention to your truck needs—in emergencies as well as when regular application service is wanted.

At the nearest Goodyear Station, then, you can get the truck tires that you ought to have, *plus* a Goodyear Service that will save you more money.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR  **YEAR**
AKRON

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

"Seven 'Boss' hog dehairers, besides many other 'Boss' machines, we sold during the week following the convention," is what The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., the inventors and manufacturers of the favorably-known 'Boss' machines, writes.

The Cincinnati firm thanks The National Provisioner for the attractive, eye-catching display of its advertisements and is especially pleased with the two page advertisements in the Convention issue. They believe that this issue, gotten up in such high-class, artistic style, containing so much valuable information, will undoubtedly be kept on file by every packer, to be used as a reference and as a remembrance of a great gathering.

They expect considerable business through these advertisements, especially from those packers that could not attend the convention and who have not seen the "Boss" hog killing moving picture films, which show how quickly and easily hogs are cleaned clean in the simplest and most economical manner by the "Boss" dehairers.

SWENSON EVAPORATORS AT SHOW.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the recent Exposition of Chemical Industries at Chicago was that of the Swenson Evaporator Company, which occupied a prominent place in the north central part of the Coliseum. They selected this location in order to be directly over the steam boilers of the building, so that they could operate one of their evaporators. The machine in operation was their smallest model, being about 60 to 90 gal. per hr. capacity and represented their standard Swenson horizontal tube type. It was built of aluminum and created much interest. The other machine exhibited was their most popular vertical tube type, which was left with the top section off, so that the interior could be examined. The booth was effectively arranged and again linked up with their publicity in displaying a huge kettle set on columns, recalling their previous method of directing a customer to their booth "at the sign of the kettle." Their exhibit attracted an interested crowd throughout the exposition period.

FINDING ON SOUTHERN MEAT RATES.

Examiner George F. Graham of the Interstate Commerce Commission's staff, in a tentative report on the complaint of the Birmingham Packing Co. against the Louisville & Nashville R. R., has recommended a finding that the maintenance of lower rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Andalusia, Ala., to Ohio river crossings than from Birmingham subjects the complainant to undue prejudice and shows an undue preference for packers at the more distant point, which is 189 miles south of Birmingham.

There is another packing plant at Andalusia, and the record, according to

Graham, establishes "that the maintenance of higher rates from Birmingham to the Ohio river crossings than are concurrently in effect from Andalusia is unduly prejudicial to complainant and unduly preferential" to the plant at Andalusia.

The complaint alleged that the rates on carloads of sausage meat from Birmingham to Eastern destinations were unreasonable because the same as those on fresh meats, in that the last mentioned are of higher value and require more care in refrigeration. It raised the question whether the fresh meat rate was applicable, because sausage meat is salted, and the suggestion was made that it should take the rate on hams and other fully cured meats, or if not that rate then some rate intermediate between the two. The examiner came to the conclusion that the fresh meat rates were properly applicable since the change in ratings on April 1, 1917.

Another point made by the complainant was that the ratings and rules applicable to meats and packinghouse products from Birmingham to Eastern destinations were unreasonable, and gave an undue advantage to packers at Chicago and other points in the North and West, to the Eastern destinations to which complainant shipped its products. Examiner Graham, however, pointed out that the fact that rates are higher on meats from Birmingham to the Eastern destinations than from Chicago, St. Louis and other big packing centers is the rule also with regard to all other kinds of traffic; that the density of traffic in the North as compared to the South is as 3,000,000 tons is to 800,000 tons, and therefore there is reason for the higher rates in the South.

The specific finding, however, is that it is in violation of the law for the Louisville & Nashville R. R. to maintain lower rates from Andalusia to the Ohio River crossings than from Birmingham, as well as in violation of the long and short haul rule of the fourth section. While no fourth section application for relief from that rule was assigned for hearing in connection with the complaint, the carriers said they would not undertake to justify the departure. On the contrary, they said they proposed making reductions in the rates from Birmingham, so as to bring their rates into conformity with the fourth section.

Examiner Graham said there had been no specific showing of damage arising from the disparity of rates. He could not agree with the contention of the complaining packing company that the cuts of low value should take anything other than the fresh meat rate. The fact that they have been salted to keep them in condition for use when shipped North, he said, does not change their character sufficiently to bring them into the class with meats that have been cured by salting or smoking.

MOTOR TRUCK AND FREIGHT GLUT.

"Even with the railroads putting into daily service 900 freight cars, more motor trucks are being used every day for transportation purposes than ever before," says Sidney B. Bowman of the Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co., New York Kissel distributor. "This proves how the transportation demands of the country are increasing every day, and that without the motor truck to absorb the freight the railroads are unable to carry, there would indeed be a chaotic transportation condition in the country today."



Exhibit of the Swenson Evaporator Co. at the Chemical Exposition, Chicago.

Chicago Section

W. A. Frost, of the Swift small-stock department, New York City, was in Chicago this week.

Fred Duffield, of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa, was in Chicago again this week.

Asa Davidson drinks tabasco sauce now; then runs backward to cool his radiator. Not a bad idea.

Baseball was the chief topic this week, in and out of Packingtown. "Jack" Smith didn't miss a game of the world's series. And there were others.

James S. Agar has ordered a flying machine. Can't keep that guy on the ground since he flew all over Atlantic City. Jim will try anything once.

Richard B. Cross of London, chief administrative officer of the recently formed British ministry of health, was in Chicago this week looking over Packingtown and attending the dairy show.

Fred Fuller, Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia., blew into town the other day, took a few turns around the track and blew out. Nobody knows more about hogs and their products than Fuller.

Superintendent Myrick D. Harding of Armour & Company rolled the first ball at the opening of the Plant Bowling League the other night. The 38th Armour team entered the field on that occasion. The league games occur every Wednesday evening for 28 weeks on the Queen alleys.

Michael Mulveill, the old-time reliable inspector and weigher, is now in charge of the business of Thomas Goulard & Co. in the Union Stock Yards. This concern has been in business the Lord only knows how long.

Bill Hanly, a Swift-trained Chicago boy, and now in the company's central office. Boston, was in the city for a couple of days. Bill is a regular Bostonian now; puts the nosebag on in a dress suit, and everything.

The brokers mostly all say "Business is not quite as good as it might be," but they do not seem to allow that to worry them much. Possibly the packer has the worry market cornered. Shades of those twenty-cent hogs in the cellar!

Suit was filed in the federal court this week for the recovery of \$25 semi-annual brokers' tax paid by livestock commission men, who contend they are not brokers and should not pay the tax. The suit is brought by Everett C. Brown and S. B. St. John in behalf of 3,000 firms, all members of the National Livestock Exchange.

The Army has been selling canned meats and bacon at its retail store in the old Siegel-Cooper building this week at the following prices: Corned beef, 48 cents for 1½ pound cans and \$1.80 for 12 pound cans; corned beef hash, 37 cents for 2 pound cans and \$1.48 for 8 pound cans; bacon, \$2.75 for 12 pound cans; roast beef, 62 cents for 2 pound cans and \$2.48 for 8 pound cans.

J. J. P. Langton, of the Langton Brokerage Co., St. Louis, was in town the other day, just for the day, on business; and the evening, prior to train time, he spent at the Chicago Athletic Club like a nice, staid old gentleman.

Should you see a startling illumination of the heavens on the eve of Monday the 13th, Columbus Day, become not alarmed and conclude the Gary steel mills are on fire; it's just Sam Stretch, the spice man, peekin' over the horizon.

Speaking of "pulpwood," there was a gentleman in town the other day with about 10,000 square miles for sale cheap, running 12 cords to the acre; 10,000,000 tons of high-grade gypsum; a graphite, a mica and a phosphate mine. All in Canada. Wanna buy?

R. W. Barnes, the packinghouse products broker, has just returned from a trip through Canada, including in his itinerary the cities of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, and says he found the country rapidly recuperating from the disastrous effects of the war, subsequent strikes and general unrest and nervousness.

The debate between W. B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission and Edward Morris of Morris & Company did not come off. Colver had picked out a soft spot for himself, but the packer wouldn't fall for his little game. The Morris challenge to debate the whole attitude of the Federal Trade Commission toward the packers was artfully avoided.

DASHEW & BARNETT

Counselors At Law

15 Park Row New York
Leon Dashew Ralph Barnett

References:

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin, Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.
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Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS and COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
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Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,
Finest and Select Brand
HAMS AND BACON,
SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,
BOILED HAMS,
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Your Orders Solicited

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ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS

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PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US

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ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
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Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality Anhydrous Ammonia.

Less Power and Less Coal = Less Expense.

**Better Refrigeration
and More Satisfaction } = Greater Efficiency.**

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago Kansas City E. St. Louis Oklahoma City So. St. Joseph New York City

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes; they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
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General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

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Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards **CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

The fight is on to clear the Chicago Federation of Labor of its extreme element. Such action may cut off from the American Federation of Labor some 30,000 stockyards workers organized by John Kikulski and J. W. Johnstone into unions recognized by the Chicago Federation officials, but not recognized by international officers of the meat cutters' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. At last Sunday's meeting of the federation a demand was made by Dennis Lane, in-

ternational president of the meat cutters, that twenty stockyards delegates be unseated. He asserted in sharp terms that these delegates were seated in violation of the international charter and that extreme elements in the organization have violated union principles. A short time ago Lane is said to have been slugged and beaten by members of the organizations he is fighting. A hot fight on the floor was averted by placing the matter in the hands of the executive committee, which

is to report in two weeks. The organization of the so-called "unofficial" unions was done under resolutions and orders of the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 29.....	25,600	3,526	29,923	39,233
Tuesday, Sept. 30.....	16,530	3,617	29,587	23,810
Wednesday, Oct. 1.....	12,059	2,243	12,542	13,721
Thursday, Oct. 2.....	13,172	3,063	24,285	39,065
Friday, Oct. 3.....	4,455	834	11,296	16,751
Saturday, Oct. 4.....	2,132	318	2,928	2,111
Total last week.....	74,008	13,603	110,561	126,314
Previous week.....	61,913	12,154	99,610	171,334
Year ago.....	77,932	8,167	125,001	183,884
Two years ago.....	77,306	9,857	65,303	88,519

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 29.....	4,960	380	1,510	3,347
Tuesday, Sept. 30.....	4,835	302	2,046	10,492
Wednesday, Oct. 1.....	5,632	309	2,386	12,001
Thursday, Oct. 2.....	5,753	242	779	6,936
Friday, Oct. 3.....	4,338	142	1,933	8,049
Saturday, Oct. 4.....	849	628	611	7,005
Total last week.....	26,376	2,012	9,265	47,830
Previous week.....	20,317	1,938	8,565	76,377
Year ago.....	20,500	729	3,978	89,667
Two years ago.....	17,922	1,374	6,702	43,307

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Oct. 4:

	1919.	1918.
Cattle.....	2,411,589	2,642,108
Hogs.....	6,327,765	6,138,547
Sheep.....	3,596,196	3,074,385

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
This week.....	390,000	23,415,000
Previous week.....	364,000	
Cor. week, 1918.....	458,000	22,536,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	280,000	19,386,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	498,000	21,736,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	320,000	19,481,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Oct. 4, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	322,000	301,000	410,000
Previous week.....	284,000	285,000	557,000
1918.....	344,000	375,000	575,000
1917.....	355,000	208,000	351,000
1916.....	273,000	375,000	448,000
1915.....	248,000	221,000	383,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Oct. 4, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	8,288,000	19,213,000	10,205,000
1918.....	9,108,000	18,390,000	8,528,000
1917.....	7,690,000	15,838,000	7,208,000
1916.....	6,341,000	17,758,000	8,286,000
1915.....	5,466,000	14,838,000	8,038,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Oct. 4:

Armour & Co.....	18,500
Anglo-American.....	8,900
Swift & Co.....	18,700
Hammond Co.....	9,500
Morris & Co.....	8,700
Wilson & Co.....	8,400
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,400
Western P. Co.....	4,200
Roberts & Oske.....	2,800
Miller & Hart.....	2,300
Independent Packing Co.....	5,800
Brennan Packing Co.....	4,000
Others.....	9,100
Totals.....	105,300
Previous week.....	97,400
Year ago.....	120,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Oct. 4.....	\$16.00	\$15.75	\$ 8.10	\$15.40
Previous week.....	15.80	17.00	8.20	14.50
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.00	18.95	11.00	15.25
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.30	18.90	11.90	18.00
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.65	9.45	7.40	9.90
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.20	8.00	5.80	8.85
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.10	7.90	5.20	7.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.35	8.25	4.65	7.05
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.05	9.07	3.85	6.45
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.95	6.48	3.80	6.00

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$16.00@18.50
Medium to good steers.....	11.00@16.00
Plain to medium steers.....	11.00@14.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.50@18.35
Stockers and feeders.....	8.50@12.50

Good to prime cows.....	10.00@12.25
Fair to prime heifers.....	11.00@14.50
Fair to good cows.....	8.30@10.00
Canners.....	5.25@ 5.65
Cutters.....	5.70@ 6.65
Bologna bulls.....	7.25@ 8.25
Butcher bulls.....	8.00@11.00
Veal calves.....	18.00@19.50

HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$16.75@17.20
Medium weight butchers, 220-270 lbs.....	16.40@16.90
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	15.85@16.50
Fair to fancy light.....	15.00@16.90
Mixed packing.....	15.25@16.00
Heavy packing.....	14.50@16.00
Rough packing.....	14.25@15.00
Pigs, fair to good.....	12.00@15.00
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	12.00@14.25

SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$ 9.00@11.00
Western lambs.....	14.00@15.75
Native lambs.....	12.75@15.40
Feeding lambs.....	11.00@13.25
Wethers.....	6.00@ 8.75
Bucks.....	3.00@ 6.00
Western ewes.....	6.50@ 8.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$35.75	\$35.75	\$35.50	\$35.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	27.15	27.42½	27.15	27.42½
January.....	22.92½	23.85	22.80	23.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
October.....	18.00	18.85	18.75	18.82½
January.....	18.00	18.00	17.85	17.92½

MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	28.10	28.35	28.00	28.35
January.....	23.80	24.05	23.75	23.82½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
October.....	19.00	19.25	19.00	19.25
January.....	18.15	18.37	18.15	18.25

TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	36.50	36.60	36.50	36.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	28.35	28.75	28.75	28.75
January.....	23.85	23.85	23.17½	23.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
October.....	19.00	19.00	18.70	18.70
January.....	18.00	18.07½	17.57½	17.57½

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....				36.25
January.....				33.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	27.00	27.05	26.70	27.05
November.....	26.00	26.00	25.75	25.80
January.....	23.90	23.90	22.95	23.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
October.....	18.55	18.60	18.50	18.50
January.....	17.50	17.65	17.45	17.55

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....				37.00
January.....	31.80	32.25	31.80	32.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	27.25	27.70	27.25	27.40
November.....	25.50	26.00	25.50	25.70
January.....	23.00	23.32½	23.00	23.12½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
January.....	17.50	17.65	17.35	17.35

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October.....	32.45	32.62½	32.45	32.50
January.....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	27.62	27.80	27.50	27.80
November.....	25.95	26.05	25.95	26.00
January.....	23.25	23.50	23.22½	23.27
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
October.....	17.50	17.70	17.37	17.37
January.....				

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	35	@45
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@60
Native Pot Roasts.....	28	@35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew.....	18	@26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@30
Corned Ribs.....	30	@22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@22
Round Steaks.....	30	@38
Round Roasts.....	28	@35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@25

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35	@40
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	@32
Legs, fancy.....	35	@40
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	35	@38
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	45	@50
Chops, French, each.....		@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....		@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@28

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	38	@40
Pork Chops.....	42	@45
Pork Shoulders.....		@28
Pork Tenderloins.....	55	@60
Pork Butts.....	30	@32
Spare Ribs.....	18	@20
Hocks.....		@20
Pigs' Heads.....		@18
Leaf Lard.....		@40

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@32
Fore Quarters.....	17	@20
Legs.....	30	@35
Breasts.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	26	@28
Cutlets.....		@45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@40

Butchers' Offal.

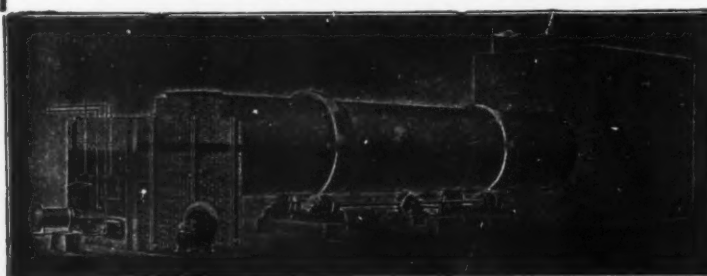
Suet.....		@22
Tallow.....		@4½
Bones, per cwt.....		@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....		@85
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....		@75
Kips.....		@63

WATCH PAGE 53
FOR OPENINGSPOELS & BREWSTER, Inc.
115 Broadway New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings.

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR
WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T.B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	24	@25
Good native steers.....	22	@25
Native steers, medium.....	18	@20
Heifers, good.....	16	@18
Cows.....	10	@15
Hind Quarters, choice.....		@30
Fore Quarters, choice.....		@18

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@60
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@55
Steer Loin, No. 1.....	@45
Steer Loin, No. 2.....	@38
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.....	@51
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.....	@44
Steer Loin Ends (hops).....	@33
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@32
Cow Short Loin.....	22
Cow Loin Ends (hops).....	@20
Cow Loin.....	@17
Strip Loin, No. 3.....	@25
Strip Loin, No. 1.....	@15
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@32
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@28
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@18
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@14
Rolls.....	@22
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@22
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@21
Cow Rounds.....	@13 1/2
Flank Steak.....	@25
Rump Butts.....	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@16
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@14 1/2
Cow Chucks.....	8 1/2
Boneless Chucks.....	@10
Steer Plates.....	@14
Medium Plates.....	@12 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	@18
Briskets, No. 2.....	@15
Shoulder Clods.....	@18
Steer Navel Ends.....	@12
Cow Navel Ends.....	@7
Fore Shanks.....	@8
Hind Shanks.....	@6
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@15
Trimnings.....	@9

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	9	@10
Hearts.....	8	@9
Tongues.....	20	@30
Sweetbreads.....	33 1/2	@36
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	9	@10
Fresh tripe, plain.....		@7
Fresh tripe, H. C.....		@9
Livers.....	6 1/2	@8
Kidneys, per lb.....	3 1/2	@4 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass.....	15	@18
Light Carcass.....	26	@29
Good Carcass.....	23	@25
Good Saddle.....		@30
Medium Racks.....		@28
Good Racks.....		@26

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	9	@10
Sweetbreads.....	45	@48
Calif Livers.....	31	@38

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	@24
Round Dressed Lambs	@25
Saddles, Medium	@30
R. D. Lamb Fores	@19
Lamb Fores, Medium	@18
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@31
Lamb Fries, per lb.	19 @20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @28

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@12
Good Sheep	@16
Medium Saddles	@17 1/2
Good Saddles	@20
Good Fores	@10
Medium Racks	@9
Mutton Legs	@20
Mutton Loin	@10
Mutton Stew	@ 7
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	.....	@27
Pork Loin	.....	@36
Leaf Lard	.....	@28
Tenderloins	.....	@53
Spare Ribs	.....	@20
Butts	.....	@28
Hocks	.....	@16
Trimnings	.....	@22
Extra Lean Trimnings	.....	@27
Tails	.....	@11
Snouts	.....	@11
Pigs' Feet	.....	@ 7 1/2
Pigs' Heads	.....	@13
Blade Bones	.....	@ 9
Blade Meat	.....	@16
Cheek Meat	.....	@13
Hog Hivers, per lb	.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	.....	@ 7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	.....	@25
Pork Hearts	.....	@ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	.....	@ 7
Pork Tongues	.....	@30
Slip Bones	.....	@ 9
Tail Bones	.....	@10
Brains	.....	8 1/2 @10
Backfat	.....	@27
Hams	.....	@36
Cans	.....	@18
Bellies	.....	@32

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@17 1/2

Choice Bologna.....	@18 1/2
Frankfurters.....	@23
Liver, with beef and pork.....	@19 1/2
Tongue and blood.....	@24 1/2
Mixed Sausage.....	@18 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	@24
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@24
Special Compressed Sausage.....	@24
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@22 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@42 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	@20
Garlic Sausage.....	@17 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@28 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh.....	@23 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@24 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@24 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	@21
Luncheon Roll.....	@23 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@21 1/2
Jellied Roll.....	@21 1/2

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods.....	@
Heads of Salami.....	@32
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@32
Holsteiner.....	@36
Metwurst.....	@37
Farmer.....	@43
Cervelat, new.....	@

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 1.95
Bologna, 1/2s @ 1/2s.....	3.20 @ 11.20
Pork, link, kits.....	6 @ 2.55
Pork, links, 1/2s @ 1/2s.....	4.20 @ 14.70
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.50
Polish Sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s.....	4.10 @ 14.35
Frankfurters, kits.....	@ 2.30
Frankfurters, 1/2s @ 1/2s.....	3.80 @ 13.30
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.65
Blood Sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s.....	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.80
Liver Sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s.....	3.00 @ 10.50
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 1.90
Head Cheese, 1/2s @ 1/2s.....	3.10 @ 10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$17.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 20-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.00
Pickled Ox Livers, in 200-lb. barrels.....	
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	70.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Corned beef.....Per doz.....	\$ 7.25	\$ 7.25	\$25.00	
Roast beef.....	3.75	7.25	25.00	
Roast mutton.....	3.75	7.25	25.00	
Sliced dried beef.....	\$1.70	2.40	4.05	45.00
Ox tongue, whole.....			18.75	58.50
Luncheon tongue.....	3.45	6.25	11.00	45.50
Corned beef hash.....	1.50	2.75	5.75	
Roast beef hash.....				
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.50	3.50	6.75	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.35	5.50	
Luncheon sausage.....	1.25			
Breakfast sausage.....	2.25	4.50		
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.25	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@33.50
Plate Beef.....	@33.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	@
Mess Beef.....	@
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@
Rump Butts.....	@33.00
Mess Pork.....	@33.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@55.00
Family Back Pork.....	@51.00
Bean Pork.....	@46.50

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@31 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@30 1/2
Lard Substitute, tes.....	@
Lard Compounds.....	@
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	@30 1/2
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	1/4c. over

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@35
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@36
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@35 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@32
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@30

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@23.75
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@23.50
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@23.25
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@23.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@23.75
Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@23.75
Extra Short Cleats.....	@22.25
Extra Short Ribs.....	@22.00
Butts.....	@22.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	@32
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	@20 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@18 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@23 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@47
Dried Beef Sets.....	@45 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	@39 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	@35
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@29 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	@49 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@45 1/2

Dried Beef Outsides.....	@50
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@45
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@44
Boiled Calas.....	@39
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@50
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@39

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.....	@18
Beef Export Rounds.....	@24
Beef Middles, per set.....	@45
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@18
Beef Wensands.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef Bladders, medium.....	@29
Beef Bladders, small per doz.....	@95
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@1.40
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	@1.60
Hog Middles, per set.....	@25
Hog Bungs, export.....	@21
Hog Bungs, large.....	@15
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@ 7
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@ 7
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@1.00
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@1.90
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@1.70
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@1.55

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	7.10 @ 7.25
Hoof Meal, per unit.....	5.50 @ 5.75
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	6.00 @ 6.05
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	6.30 @ 6.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	6.10 @ 6.20
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	5.90 @ 6.00
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	40.00 @ 42.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	45.00 @ 50.00
Ground Steambone, per ton.....	35.00 @ 40.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton.....	210.00 @ 220.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	50.00 @ 55.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	50.00 @ 55.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	80.00 @ 90.00
Flat Shin Bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Round Shin Bones, 38-40 lbs. av. per ton.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Round Shin Bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton.....	85.00 @ 90.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton.....	115.00 @ 120.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles, per ton.....	50.00 @ 55.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@27.45
Prime steam, loose.....	@27.10
Leaf.....	@27.00
Compound.....	@23.00
Neutral lard.....	31.25 @ 31.50

STEARINES.

Prime Oleo.....	18 1/2 @ 19
Tallow.....	19 @ 19 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	19 @ 19 1/2

OILS.

Oleo Oil, extra.....	28 @ 28 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Oleo Stock.....	22 1/2 @ 23
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	@1.79
Corn Oil, loose.....	@1.54
Soya Bean Oil, seller tank, f. o. b. const. 14 1/4 @ 14 1/2	

TALLOW.

Edible.....	19 1/2 @ 20
Prime country.....	19 @ 19 1/2
Packers' prime loose.....	18 1/2 @ 19
Packers' No. 1 loose.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Packers' No. 2.....	12 @ 12 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	18 1/2 @ 19
White, "A".....	17 1/2 @ 18
White, "B".....	16 @ 16 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Crackling.....	14 1/2 @ 15
House.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Yellow.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Brown.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Pigs, foot grease.....	19 @ 19 1/2
Garbage Grease, loose.....	8 @ 9
Glycerine, C. P.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	19 @ 20
Glycerine, crude soap.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Glycerine, candle.....	nom @ 14

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	@
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	@
Soap stocks, bbls., conceal., 62 @ 65 f. o. b.....	
Tex.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Soap stock, loose, red., 50% f. a. Chicago.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.85 @ 1.90
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	2.00 @ 2.10
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	2.05 @ 2.10
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	2.80 @ 2.85
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	@3.00
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@3.30

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined Saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Refined Saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	14 1/4 @ 16
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F.....	@ 4 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals.....	@ 5 1/2
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....	13 1/2 @ 15
Sugar, crystals to powdered.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar.....	@
White, clarified.....	@
Yellow, clarified.....	@
Plantation, granulated.....	@
F. o. b. New Orleans. Less 2 per cent.	

Salt.....	@
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.....	
Ashton, car lots, per sack.....	
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack.....	
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack.....	
English packing, pure dried, vacuum.....	
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.....	
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	7.60
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton.....	8.80

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

How to Encourage Lamb Trade and Reduce Prices

Written for The National Provisioner by L. L. Heller.

Some months ago I wrote an article intended to encourage the sale of lamb in the retail trade. Since then a number of points have come up that should be of interest to butchers.

One day recently I noticed a difference

lamb trade—part of it is due to the patties, part of it to his personal selection of the lambs he buys, and the rest of it to his salesmanship.

In a like manner another butcher I visited owes his lack of trade to his

the packers has made a special effort to aid butchers in moving the cheap cuts of lamb in this form, and has offered the "rosettes," as they are called in the Southwest, at an especially attractive price.

This Was Poor Salesmanship.

"No, and I don't intend to," he shot back. "As a matter of fact, all lamb is too high in price. People just won't buy it at 45 cents a pound, when they can get other meat for less."

"Do you have to ask that much for it at present wholesale prices?" I persisted. "I'll just show you what that saddle cost me. Here's the bill now."

On the bill I noticed the price of lamb, and the spread between wholesale prices and his asking price was 20 cents a pound. Further down the column I noticed pork loins listed five cents higher than the lamb, yet he was retailing it for less.

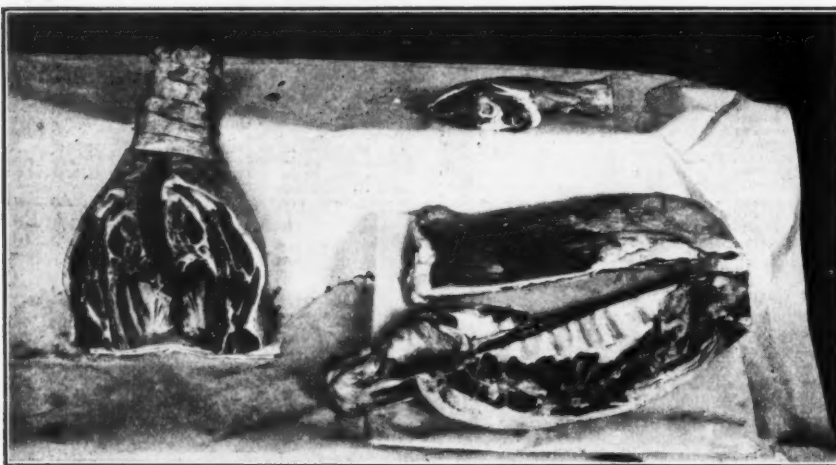
You can't blame people for not buying lamb under such conditions.

One of the big packinghouses, which has been giving its lamb trade more attention of late, has been instructing its branch house salesmen in improved ways of cutting lamb. They discourage the use of the cleaver, and advocate a wider use of the knife and saw.

How to Cut the Lamb Chuck.

Their latest method of cutting up the chuck consists of cutting the neck in sections crosswise, so that the meat has the appearance of chops. As a rule, the proportion of bone is too great for rolling, but when the meat is intended for stew it is far more inviting than when shattered with a cleaver.

More of the fore-arm and ribs are cut with the breast, making it a satisfactory braising piece, and the shoulder is con-



Ways of Cutting Cheaper Cuts of Lamb to Sell.

of fourteen cents a pound in retail quotations of leg and shoulder of lamb at a Madison Street (Chicago) market. Leg was quoted more than twice as high as shoulder.

It need not be pointed out that this variation was all out of proportion to the intrinsic value of the two cuts. A quotable difference of five cents a pound is not out of reason, but when this reaches 10 or 15 cents, something is wrong with the trade.

Selling the shoulders at less than cost, as this retailer was doing, required putting an extra tax on the leg, loin, and rib chops, which eventually must react upon the trade. No benefit accrued to the butcher for throwing the shoulders on the bargain counter. They moved sluggishly, and he was forced to discount them to get them out of his cooler.

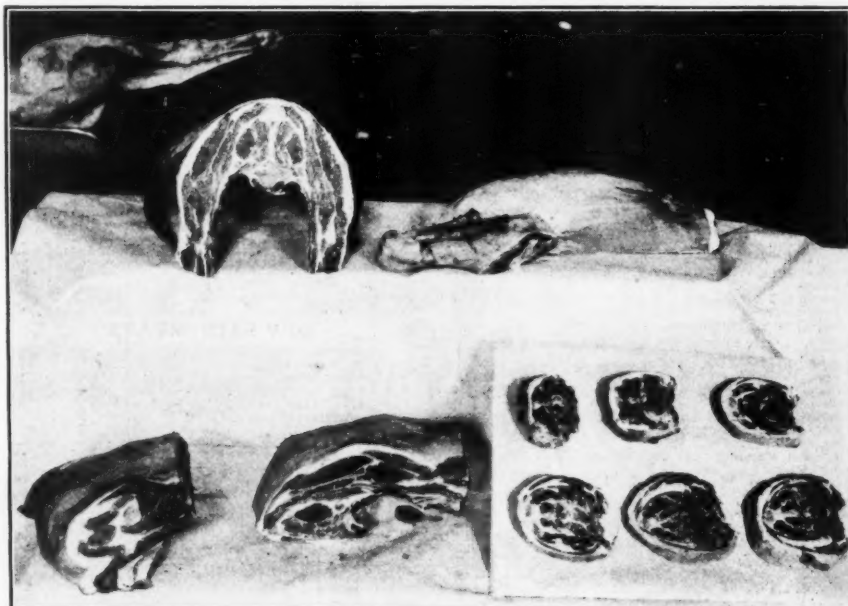
This Butcher Knows How to Sell Lamb.

Now let me take you on an air-plane trip across the city, and I will show you another shop where these cheap cuts have been made the life of the trade. This butcher bones out this cheap meat, grinds it, seasons it, and moulds it up into lamb patties, putting a strip of bacon around each one, leaves these in his cooler over night and the next morning sells all of them to his waiting customers.

He gets a good price for them and could sell more than he can supply. He turns what might be considered as a liability into an asset. This butcher has a healthy

methods. He was using only the saddle in his trade, and had an indifferent demand for that. If it were not for the few Greeks in town his lamb trade would have been non-existent.

"Have you tried the boned and rolled shoulder of lamb on your trade?" One of



Now Ways of Cutting Lamb: Neck Steaks, Shoulder Roasts and Braising Pieces.

sequently cut to a more handy size. The small piece of blade that remains in the shoulder can be lifted out readily, either before or after the meat is roasted. Or if chops are to be cut, they are of a more convenient size, because of the large breast cut.

Any intelligent retailer can improve his trade and add to his profits if he will study methods like this. There is no need to antagonize customers with unnecessarily high prices when a little ingenuity with the knife and saw will reduce the high prices and yet add to the net return.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ralph Rafferty will open a new market at Tilton, N. H.

Henry Fritz has purchased the meat market at Hildreth, Neb.

J. V. Mutchie has purchased the meat market at Eddyville, Neb.

R. Glinbitza has bought the Ness meat business at Hendrum, Minn.

The Morris-Curlee Co. will open a new market at Fayetteville, N. C.

The Peoples Meat Market, Deming, N. M., has gone out of business.

N. P. Welsbrod of Weyauwega will open a meat market at Owen, Wis.

The Peterson grocery and meat store at Fallon, Mont., was damaged by fire.

Jos. Stephans has bought the Snow meat market at Third street, Hamilton, O.

Unbreit and Ehret have bought the City meat market at Hankinson, No. Dak.

B. B. Breedin has installed a meat department in his store at Manning, S. C.

Herman Frahm has purchased the Lindinger stock of meats at Elk Horn, Neb.

Charles Mehrion has opened a retail meat store on Sheridan street, Lincoln, Ill.

A new meat market will be opened at Barnum, Minn., with Ed Blake as manager.

John Ditmer has purchased the meat business of John Rogers, Independence, Kas.

Noble Sanger will open a new market in the Molyneux building, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Donkle & Rose, grocers, will open a meat market at 1801 Monroe street, Madison, Wis.

Peter Staudohar has sold his meat market at Chisholm, Minn., to J. Gornick and Company.

Charles H. Kersting has bought the meat market of Herman Small at Westfield, N. J.

E. M. Pyle has sold a half interest in his City Meat Market at Liberty, Neb., to M. Alexander.

The Square Deal Market at Erie, Kas., has been opened by Ralph Gregg and Lewis Newton.

Ed. LaNoble has returned his meat business at Bath, Mich., after having closed for the summer.

Wm. Krehnke has been succeeded in the meat business at Grand Island, Neb., by A. Bixenmann.

Arthur Drexler has disposed of the Commercial Meat Market, Waynoka, Okla., to Arthur Le Crone.

Thomas Lawler has started a meat market at No. 705 East Washington street, Springfield, Ill.

Vegel Bros. have opened a new market at La Salle, Ill.

F. Baumberger has purchased the City Meat Market conducted by Charles Baldwin at Chester, So. Dak.

G. E. Rynder has purchased the interest of Alex Kadow in the Kadow Brothers' Meat Market at Antigo, Wis.

Jess Ables has purchased the interest of his partner, Will Saxon, in the City Meat Market, Paul's Valley, Okla.

Francis R. Fritcher has retired from the meat business at Fonda, N. Y., after being in business there for 23 years.

L. J. Horstman has sold his interest in the Horstman and Gust Meat Market at Baraboo, Wis., to his partner, Emil Gust.

Nelson Bros., of St. Louis, Mo., have announced that they have bought all the stock and fixtures of the grocery and meat market of A. J. Molasky, formerly Becker Bros., 1750 North Twelfth street,

and will conduct the business from now on.

Alfred A. Eicks, proprietor of the largest butcher shop on West Florissant avenue, St. Louis, Mo., has been elected president of the West Florissant Avenue Merchants' Association and will have charge of the first annual "Fall Campaign Week" which opens October 13. The campaign will be a yearly event hereafter, and is intended principally to encourage patronage of the establishments of members of the organization. Buyers at any of the establishments holding membership in the association will be given numbered tickets which will be good for chances on any of the 100 prizes the association is offering, and which run up to a total value of \$3,000. The prizes range from a cameo diamond ring valued at \$400 to a pound box of candy, and include food, clothing, kitchen utensils, household accessories, initial payments on savings accounts and a varied assortment of other articles.

Get ready for 'mince meat business

Mince pie time—Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, holiday time, winter time—is nearly here. Now is the time to get ready to supply your trade with mince meat.

It will pay you to handle Libby's Mince Meat—a brand that your customers know from former seasons. And they will know it again this year—interesting color pages in the November national magazines will see to that, will suggest new and old ways to use it.

Push Libby's Mince Meat, Royal Jars or bulk, as you prefer. A window display of Libby's will start the ball rolling early in the season.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



New York Section

George Rasch, Morris & Company's hide department expert, was in New York last week.

General Superintendent W. B. Farris of Morris & Company was in New York last week on his way abroad.

General Manager J. C. Good of Wilson & Company's New York territory was in the West the latter part of this week.

Manager W. E. Frost of the small stock department of Swift & Company was in Chicago this week on an inspection trip.

George B. Mills, of the Swift cattle buying force, was in the city last week. O. M. Patterson of the hotel department was in the East this week.

Queens butcher workmen have demanded an increase on the minimum wage scale of \$30 per week and also a reduction in the length of the working day.

The Brooklyn Veal & Mutton Company has been formed with a capital stock of \$10,000, by H. Pollock, L. Katz and S. Bernstein, of No. 1036 President street, Brooklyn.

L. A. Copley, of Wilson & Company's sausage department, Chicago, was in New York during the past week. M. Rosenbach was also expected back from abroad during the week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, October 4th, 1919, on shipments sold out averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.05 cents per pound.

The New York branch of F. G. Vogt & Sons of Philadelphia will be moved this week to new and larger quarters at No. 64 Gansevoort street. Manager Roselius found the West 14th street place too small to handle the concern's rapidly growing business.

Commissioner Chas. F. X. O'Brien, director of police and public safety of Jersey City, was present at the entertainment given by Swift plant employees there last week, and complimented them on their showing, expressing the wish that more corporations in Jersey City would try to develop the same spirit among their employees.

General Manager G. J. Edwards of Swift & Company returned this week from a Western trip. A. W. Johnson of the accounting department and M. E. Lacey of the beef department have just returned from a vacation. G. M. Jones of the sausage department, Chicago, and C. L. Reed of the branch house provision department were visitors during the past week.

Chairman W. Hayward Noyes of the New Jersey Interstate Bridge & Tunnel Commission is being congratulated by his friends, particularly those who live or do business on the Jersey side, upon the completion of plans for the construction of a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson river

from Canal street, Manhattan, to about Twelfth street, Jersey City. Actual work will begin in a short time. This has long been one of Mr. Noyes' pet projects and he has done a lot of hard work to put it through.

Oscar Straus, who is acting as referee in the question of New York wholesale meat prices, made a tour of the wholesale houses last week, accompanied by Food Administrator Williams and two Government statisticians who are to examine the trade records and wholesalers' books. They were accompanied on their trip by W. H. Noyes, vice-president of Swift & Company of New York; Superintendent A. H. Van Pelt of Armour & Company; General Manager J. C. Good of Wilson & Company; General Manager C. J. Higgins of Morris & Company; and General Manager F. L. Bisbee of Jos. Stern & Sons Company.

Wilson & Company, in co-operation with the New York Edison Company, staged one of the most attractive and successful demonstrations of the Electrical Show, which was held at the Grand Central Palace, September 20th to October 4th. Meats selected by expert butchers and prepared in the electrical way were so tastefully arranged and so cleverly demonstrated that thousands of visitors gazed spellbound, and their mouths fairly watered for the tempting broiled steaks and golden-brown roasts. A portion of the demonstration was given over to the cheaper cuts and the use of by-products. Thousands of thrifty housewives were vitally interested in this phase of the H. C. of L. problem.

MEAT INSPECTION AND HEALTH.

The American Public Health Association, at its annual convention at New Orleans, October 27-30, for the first time in its history will have a symposium on meat inspection. Present and former officials in the federal meat inspection service are on the programme for addresses, which should give the members of the public health association a better understanding of the part in disease prevention that is played by meat inspection. As arranged at the time this was written, the programme called for addresses on meat inspection, as follows:

"Federal Meat Inspection as a Safeguard for Public Health," Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

"Results Obtained by Combining a Number of Insanitary Slaughter Houses into one Central Abattoir, with City Inspection," Edward H. McCuiston, Washington, D. C.

"Meat Inspection Law for Municipalities," William P. Jones, formerly assistant solicitor and assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

"The Country Slaughter House; How It Should be Built," George H. Parks, architect for the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

"Proper Handling and Refrigeration of

Meat from the Time it Leaves the Packer's Hands until Canned," Louis D. Hall, specialist of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated—*Bannock Packing Company, Inc., Pocatello, Idaho; *Strauss, Schick & Strauss, 300 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boston Sausage & Provision Co., 161-163 Blackstone street, Boston, Mass.; Crown Food Products Corporation, 1217 Eddy street, Providence, R. I.; Liberty Sausage Corporation, 480 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. E. Sampson, 149 Nesquehoning street, Easton, Pa.

Inspection of horse meat and horse-meat products inaugurated—*The Cincinnati Packing Company, 2011 Branch street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Meat inspection withdrawn—Fred Frey, 2011 Branch street, Cincinnati, Ohio; *Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, Madison, Wis.; What Cheer Chemical Co., 188 Grotto avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.; *Southern Serum Company, West Plains, Mo.; Swift & Company, 13th and Glisan streets, Portland, Ore.

*Conducts slaughtering.

HOW PACKERS HELP SHEEP MEN.

(Continued from page 17.)

seaboard are increased, as proposed, there is a probability that the packers and banks may have to take a loss on the loans made to the sheep men, it was clearly intimated.

The Trade Commission, if it hears of the conference, may come to the conclusion that the co-operative warehouses of the wool growers exist by sufferance of the big packers, who were solicited to put their money into a scheme of marketing and went into it because it was to their interest to promote the raising of sheep. Most of the facts about the packers furnishing 49 per cent of the capital for the Chicago warehouse were furnished by Mr. McClure.

"Packer money is in the warehouses," said McClure, "but the management is in the hands of the wool growers. Last year the packers loaned as much as \$11 on a sheep. I think they lend the sheep man too much money on his flocks. When we clip the wool they often lend 80 per cent of the market price of wool. We would like to establish the wool business on a co-operative basis, with warehouses at Portland, San Francisco and San Diego. If you can maintain this Portland rate we can do it. If it cannot be done, the warehouses will have to be closed, because Portland cannot pay \$2.40 on wool. The investment in the houses is not so great. The one at Chicago cost, I think, \$450,000, but the value of the wool that passes through them is great. It is in financing the wool to the market that is the expensive part of the operation."

WHITE LILY BRAND HAMS AND BACON

"They're different"

DUNLEVY PACKING COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA.

E. ROSS MILLHISER, President

HOWARD I. MAY, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

ARTHUR ABRAHAMS, Sec'y & Gen'l Mgr.

Oceanic Cheese & Sausage Co., Inc.

 515 WEST 16th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

 DRIED SAUSAGE
FOR THE WORLD

DOMESTIC CHEESE FOREIGN

 Cable Address
"CINAECO NY"

COLVER DODGES THE ISSUE.

(Continued from page 19.)

ing other industries," said the speaker. "The receipts of the packers do remain fairly constant. This is the result of competition and not mutual agreement. Each packer watches keenly the other and for this reason one concern cannot gain on the other in the matter of receipts. The letter which my opponent has referred to, in which it was stated that Denver was a '50-50 market,' means that each packer planned to get an equal share of the business. This is done by competition and not by agreement between the two concerns."

In speaking of the other branches other than meats, Mr. Weld pointed out, to advantage, that the packers desired to lower the cost of distribution. He went into some detail to tell what a complex and expensive distributing system was necessary to send meats to all parts of the country and why the packers could take advantage of this system in the distributing of other commodities. "It is not a menace but a public service," said Mr. Weld.

Criticism has prevailed to the effect that the packers are securing a monopoly on commodities other than meats. In speaking of this point Mr. Weld divided the handling of foods into three divisions, namely, raw materials, commodities made from the by-products, and in the other case where the distributing system can be used as a public service. In regard to raw materials he spoke of the coal situation. "We use forty tons of coal a day," said Mr. Weld, "and in order to insure a supply we purchased a mine. That was economy."

"We have three months' killing of hides on hand at present," said the speaker in regard to the tannery industry, which the packers have been accused of monopolizing, "which has been made necessary in the curing process. A low market would increase the supply and we would be at the mercy of the tanneries if we did not have some way of protecting ourselves."

Commission's Report Was Misleading.

"Shall we use our distributing systems that have been built for efficiency, for nothing but meats? We must have an efficient system of distribution, but it would be an economic waste to use it for meat alone. The federal commission states that we handle 50 per cent of the amount of foods other than meats, when the fact of the matter is that we handle but 15 or 20 per cent. We account for less than 20 per cent of the leather that is tanned."

"Colver told congress that the packers handled 82 per cent of all hides. They handle less than 40 per cent. It is absurd to say that they exercise control over the tanning market. Colver told the committee in Washington that the packers would crowd out the wholesale grocers in this country in five years. We

CAPE FEAR PACKING COMPANY

Wilmington, North Carolina

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

We solicit inquiries, especially for fresh and frozen meats in straight or mixed carloads. Cross and Robinson Codes.

THE MARION PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers—Sausage Manufacturers

Dressed Hogs in Car Lots Our Specialty

UNION STOCK YARDS

MARION, OHIO

PEYTON PACKING CO., El Paso, Texas

DRESSED BEEF—PORK—MUTTON

BONELESS SAUSAGE MEAT

Fresh or Frozen

TIME SAVERS--KNIFE SAVERS

Every butcher requires good, serviceable cleavers suitable to the various purposes of his trade.

CHATILLON Cleavers

are well known to the trade and have the unqualified endorsement of users everywhere.

The blades used in Chatillon Cleavers are properly balanced, tempered, ground and sharpened—ready to use—and take and hold a keen edge.

Facilitate your work and economize on time and labor by keeping them on hand.

Write for our illustrated Catalogue No. 17

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

Established 1835

85 CLIFF STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

handle but 3 per cent of the total amount of groceries sold in the country.

"The trade commission has listed 631 commodities that they claim that we have a monopoly on. In this list are some sixty beef cuts and thirty items under sausages. It is on this sort of misinformation that they expect to pass legislation. This was the report of the Federal Trade Commission and Senator Kenyon made the statement that the legislation would be passed on the strength of the report of the commission."

The remainder of the time taken by Mr. Weld was given over to a brief discussion of the main points in the two bills now pending before congress in which he pointed out the dangers to the live stock industry if they become laws. Time limited the discussion and the debate came to a close without the main points of the two bills being fully touched upon.

MEAT TRADE IN ITALY.

(Continued from page 18.)

the control of prices for hogs was discontinued in April.

A Government official stated that the av-

erage prices for live cattle are about \$16.30 per cwt. (100 pounds) for mature cattle and \$19.05 for cwt. for veal. Sheep were selling on the basis of \$29.93 per cwt., dressed. The control price for live hogs which existed during the winter killing season, September to March, was \$27.21 per cwt., but the control price has been removed, and it is said there has since been an increase in prices paid for hogs. The fixed retail prices for beef and veal averaged about \$0.38 to \$0.49 per pound.

A large number of cattle were requisitioned for army purposes during the war on the basis of 1 animal out of every 10 mature animals in a community. The actual selection of the animals was left to the community officials. The number of cattle including calves for veal, which can be used for civilian consumption has also been restricted by the Government, the maximum number which can be slaughtered being 50,000 head a month.

The removal of all restrictions governing the slaughter of cattle and sheep is being considered and it is thought that such action will be taken in a short time. A Government official stated that the retail price of beef probably would go to \$1.35 a pound when free trading and slaughtering is allowed.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	\$ 9.10@17.25
Oxen.....	6.00@ 9.50
Bulls.....	8.50@11.50
Heifers.....	3.00@ 9.25
Cows.....	

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, prime.....	\$23.50@24.00
Live calves, grassers.....	8.00@ 9.00
Live calves, skim milk and fed.....	9.00@14.00
Live calves, culls.....	13.00@17.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	6.00@ 8.00
Live calves, Western.....	9.00@13.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live sheep, wethers.....	\$.....@.....
Live sheep, ewes, prime.....	8.00@ 8.50
Live sheep, common to good.....	4.50@ 7.75
Live sheep, culls.....	3.00@ 4.00
Live lambs, prime.....	15.00@15.75
Live lambs, culls.....	9.00@11.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	14.75@15.75
Hogs, medium.....	15.25@16.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	14.75@15.75
Pigs.....	14.00@15.00
Roughs.....	13.50@14.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	25 @27
Choice native light.....	24 @26
Native, common to fair.....	20 @24

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@25 1/2
Choice native light.....	@26
Native, common to fair.....	@22
Choice Western, heavy.....	@22
Choice Western, light.....	@19
Common to fair, Texas.....	@16
Good to choice heifers.....	@24
Common to fair heifers.....	@21
Choice cows.....	@16
Common to fair cows.....	@12 @14
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@33	33 @34
No. 2 ribs.....	@25	@30
No. 1 loins.....	@35	40 @42
No. 2 loins.....	@32	36 @38
No. 3 loins.....	@30	30 @34
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@30	31 @33
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@28	28 @30
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@22	25 @27
No. 1 rounds.....	@24	@23
No. 2 rounds.....	@20	@22
No. 3 rounds.....	@17	@21
No. 1 chuck.....	@19	@20
No. 2 chuck.....	@14	@18
No. 3 chuck.....	@10	@16

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	33 @34
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	29 @30
Western calves, choice.....	29 @30
Western calves, fair to good.....	25 @26
Grassers and buttermilks.....	22 @23

DRESSED SHEEP.

Hogs, heavy.....	28 @29
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	28 @29
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	29 1/2 @30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	29 3/4 @30 1/2
Pigs.....	30 @31

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	25 @26
Lambs, choice.....	23 @24
Sheep, choice.....	15 @16
Sheep, medium to good.....	12 @13
Sheep, culls.....	11 @12

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	32 1/2 @33 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	32 @33
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lb. avg.....	31 @32
Smoked picnic, light.....	22 @23
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	19 @21
Smoked shoulders.....	22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	28 @30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@43
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@39
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@33
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@49
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@45
Shoulders, city.....	@27
Shoulders, Western.....	@26

Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@31
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@33
Fresh hams, city.....	@30
Fresh hams, Western.....	@28
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@21

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	85.00@ 95.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@ 65.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@ 65.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@38c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@27c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@23c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c.	a pound
Calves livers.....	@40c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@17c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@14c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@14c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	30 @50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@25c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 6 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@12 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.65
Hog middles.....	@27
Hog bungs.....	@16
Hog bungs, export.....	@21
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef weasands, No. 1, each.....	@45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@.95
Beef weasands, No. 2, each.....	@.4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	34	37
Pepper, Sing., black.....	22	25
Pepper, red.....	18	21
Allspice.....	10	13
Cinnamon.....	23	27
Coriander.....	45	48
Cloves.....	25	28
Ginger.....	55	60
Mace.....		

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@13 1/2
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@14 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks.....	@ 4%
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 4%
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 5%
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 1.10
No. 2 skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 3 skins.....	@ .85
Branded skins.....	@ .95
Ticky skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 1.08
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 1.05
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 1.05
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 9.85
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 8.85
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 11.25
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 11.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 11.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 10.75
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 11.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@ 11.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@ 11.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 11.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 11.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 11.75
Branded kips.....	@ 10.00
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 10.50
Ticky kips.....	@ 10.00
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 10.50
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Fresh killed—	
Western, spring, per lb.....	38 @46

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
W'n. milk fed, 16 lbs. and under doz., lb. 43.....	@45
W'n. milk fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb. 42.....	@43
W'n. milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb. 41.....	@41
W'n. milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb. 40.....	@40
W'n. milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb. 39.....	@39
W'n. milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb. 38.....	@38
W'n. corn fed, 16 lbs. & under to doz., lb. 41.....	@41
W'n. corn fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb. 38.....	@40
W'n. corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb. 37.....	@37
W'n. corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb. 36.....	@36
W'n. corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb. 35.....	@35
W'n. corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb. 34.....	@34

Chickens—Fresh feed, barrels—	
W'n. milk fed, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, lb. 34.....	@35
W'n. milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb. 33.....	@34
W'n. milk fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb. 26.....	@27
W'n. corn fed, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, lb. 32.....	@33
W'n. corn fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb. 30.....	@31
W'n. corn fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb. 25.....	@26
W'n. scalded, mixed sizes, lb. 24.....	@25
Southwestern, milk fed, kegs, lb. 30.....	@31
Southwestern, corn fed, kegs, lb. 28.....	@29
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb. 30.....	@35
Va., milk fed, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair, lb. 28.....	@28
Philadelphia, mixed weights, lb. 30.....	@45
Nearby Jersey and L. I., mxd. weights, lb. 30.....	@43
State and Pa., mixed weights, lb. 28.....	@38

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	38 @39 1/2
Western, 48 to 58 lbs. to dozen.....	@37
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@32
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@29
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@28

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—	
Western, 5 lbs. and over.....	35 @35 1/2
Southwestern, dry picked, mixed weights.....	31 @33

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—	
Dry-picked No. 1.....	21 @22

Ducks—Fresh, dry packed—	
Long Island and Penn., spring.....	@38
Michigan, spring.....	@.

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 9.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, via exp., per lb.....	@25
Chickens, via express, per lb.....	28 @28
Young roosters.....	@.
Fowls, via express.....	@33
Roosters, old.....	@18
Turkeys, via freight.....	25 @30
Geese.....	22 @25
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@32

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	64 1/2 @
Creamery higher (scoring lots).....	65 @65 1/2
Creamery firsts (scoring lots).....	58 @64
Process firsts.....	@.
Process extras.....	@.

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	68 @67
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	63 @65
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	60 @62
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	56 @59
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	41 @42
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades.....	35 @40

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@50.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	6.90 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	6.75 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. Lime.....	5.50 and 50c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

